Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

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ENGLAND HAS LOST GROUND

Review of the Boer War for the Past Six Months Shows That the Transvaalers Have Made Gains--Alfred Milner Makes Serious Admissions.

The Guerilla Form of Warfare Is Creating Widespread Desolation and Having a Disheartening Effect Upon Loyal Colonists--Peace Remote.

London, April 18. — Recent dispatches from Sir Alfred Milner, governor of the Transvaal colonies, are printed in the South African blue book, just issued here. Mr. Milner wired requesting permission to return home at an early date, upon leave of absence, for the purpose of resting. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, replied by granting this request, but expressed the government's regret that it should be necessary for Sir Alfred to leave South Africa at the present time.

In a recent dispatch Sir Alfred Milner reviews the situation in South Africa, and says that he had hoped some definite point would be reached at which it would be possible to sum up that chapter of history containing the war and forecast the administrative reconstruction which must succeed it. "But I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that there will be no such dividing line," continues Sir Alfred Milner, "and I have not the slightest doubt of the ultimate result, but I foresee that the work will be slower, more difficult, more harassing and be more expensive than was at one time anticipated."

Mr. Milner resumes:

"It is no use denying that the last half year has been one of retrogression. Seven months ago this colony was perfectly quiet, at least as far as the Orange River. The western half of the Orange River Colony was rapidly settling down and even a considerable portion of the Transvaal, notably the southwestern districts, seemed to have definitely accepted British authority and to be alive to the opportunity to return to orderly government and the pursuits of peace. Today the scene is completely altered. It will be superfluous to dwell on the increased losses to the country by the prolongation of the struggle by the form which it has recently assumed. The fact that the enemy are now broken up into a great number of small forces, raiding in every direction, and that our troops are similarly broken up in their pursuit, makes the area of actual fighting, and consequently of destruction, much wider than would be the case if a conflict between equal numbers operating in large masses. Moreover, the fight is not mainly over supplies. The Boers live entirely on the country through which they pass, not only taking all the food they can lay their hands on, but looting the small village stores of clothes, boots, coffee and sugar, all of which they are in great need. Our forces are compelled to denude the country of everything movable in order to frustrate these tactics of the enemy.

"The consequences of the war, although grave, are not appalling. The country possesses all need help to prevent them from starving, and probably a certain amount of capital. A more serious effect of the last six months is the moral influence of the protraction of the war, especially in Orange River Colony.

"Sir Alfred Milner thinks that a majority of the Dutch colonists do not desire invasion. Discussing the plans of the local defense put into operation, he argued that the government's policy should be to consider the feelings of the loyalists and thus to retain their loyalty, as well as to disarm enmity and to win the confidence of those fighting against Great Britain. "South Africans are sick unto death of the war," he says, "but are prepared to suffer in order to make South Africa indisputably one country under one flag."

The dispatches reveal the fact that the government went further in the direction of endeavoring to conciliate the Boers than Milner and Kitchener were in favor of going. The papers, commenting upon the dispatches, do not attempt to gloss over the seriousness of Milner's views, but they exhibit no sign of discouragement and recognize that it is imperative that Milner should have rest. The pro-Boer Daily News alone takes a despondent view, and says: "What is the whole truth of the military and political situation when the government will admit so much? Sir Alfred Milner's temper reveals for the hundredth time the personal obstacle to all attempts at a settlement."

Prizefighting Legalized.

Lansing, Mich., April 18.—After a lively debate the senate passed a bill which practically legalizes 10-round prizefights in Michigan. It was presented ostensibly as a measure to stop prizefights in the state, but a provision permits glove contests up to 10 three-minute rounds, with the permission of the sheriff of the county, or, if in a city, of the mayor.

CARDINAL MARTINELLI.

The appointment of Mgr. Martinelli as cardinal at the public consistory in Rome on April 18 is of much interest because it gives to the United States another resident prince of the church. Cardinal Martinelli came to this country several years ago as papal delegate.

GENERAL GOMEZ

Making Arrangements to Visit the United States.

Havana, April 18.—General Maximo Gomez is making arrangements to go to the United States to visit Senor Estrada Palma. He will be accompanied by his son Urbano, and will probably remain in the United States until the return to Cuba of the special committee on relations. He desires to await definite action in reference to the Platt amendment in order to avoid the accusation that the trip is made for political purposes. He has always expressed a desire to meet the people of the United States and to thank them for the assistance they rendered Cuba in the war with Spain."

Victims of a Grade Crossing.

Vinita, I. T., April 18. — The four people run down by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas flyer at a crossing near Blue Jacket have been identified as John Wilson, Mrs. Ollie Wilson, their infant son, and "Slim Jim," a Quapaw Indian driver. Wilson and the boy were killed and Mrs. Wilson and the Indian fatally injured. Wilson was a wealthy cattle man.

A Sensational Speech.

Vienna, April 18.—When accepting the patronage of the Austrian Catholic Schools association, Archduke Francis, the heir apparent, caused a sensation by delivering a speech in the course of which he declared that he would "willingly assist in combatting all efforts directed toward injuring the Catholic religion and disintegrating the Austrian empire." The Radicals interpret the speech as an attack on Protestantism.

M'KEESPORT STRIKE

The Result of a Condition That Has Been Developing For a Year.

Pittsburg, April 18.—The McKeesport trouble is the first visible explosion of a condition that has been developing for over a year, in connection with the formation of the American Steel Sheet company. The individual complaints that were absorbed had no uniform way of treating the workers. Those in the association of steel sheet manufacturers employed and recognized union labor. Those outside were nonunion. The combine took in all. When it came to a settlement of a scale last year the Amalgamated Association demanded that their scale be signed for all mills. This the company refused, claiming that in some mills the nonunion men were getting more than scale rates, and that it would be unfair to cut them down to that of organized labor.

Strikers to Be Displaced.

Pittsburg, April 18. — Some of the men in attendance at the strike meeting at McKeesport reported that Assistant Superintendent L. Harrison of the W. Jewett Wood mill made them an offer of increased pay to return to work. They refused to go back and so informed them that he would put other men in their places. It was reported that 50 skilled workmen were brought to Pittsburg from different points. They did not arrive in a body, but in squads of 15 and 20, and were immediately sent by different routes to McKeesport.

James Harbit, 17, killed by the cars at Sandusky, O. Stealing a ride.

At Bellaire, O., Brakeman Denby fell between the cars and was killed.

CHINA IS PLAYING DOUBLE

Either the Wily Celestials Are Parties to a Dual Game or the Government's Authority Is Insufficient To Command the Respect of Officials.

The Chinese Court Is Thus Thrown in a Very Bad Light. Actions of the Yellow Generals Will Likely Provoke Hostilities by the Powers.

Pekin, April 18. — Unfavorable rumors are reported that troops in large numbers are massing in the province of Shan Si, near the frontier of the province of Chi Li. Well informed natives prophesy further trouble. It is impossible to ascertain whether the court is playing a double game or its authority is insufficient to prevent the Chinese generals acting in a manner likely to provoke hostilities. The fact that for many months there has been nothing in the shape of a de facto government favors the latter hypothesis.

The ministers view with anxiety the expedition against General Liu Kuan Ting, as they think he will retreat, probably laying waste the villages he traverses and killing native Christians, and that such actions will be used as an excuse by the military for further aggression, which would probably be the taking of Tai Yuan Fu, the capital of Shan Si province. Captain Reeves, attached to the American legation here, accompanies the expedition to observe happenings on behalf of the United States.

A missionary named Killie has returned from Sin Ho, where Christians were burned to death in December. Mr. Killie reports to General Chaffee that some time ago several of his converts were killed. He had the guilty parties tried in the Chinese courts, where they were convicted and sentenced to death, subject to Li Hung Chang's signature. Mr. Killie came to Pekin and saw Li Hung Chang, who said the men should be executed immediately. Upon going to Sin Ho three weeks later the missionary found the men alive. He spoke to a judge of the Chinese court on the matter, who the response showed him a letter from Li Hung Chang giving explicit instructions that the men must not be executed, as they had only been converted on the testimony of Christians, consequently the evidence was manufactured.

At a meeting of the foreign ministers the question of indemnities was discussed. It is now estimated that £73,000,000 will cover all claims.

Uncle Sam's Gold Holdings.

New York, April 18.—A summary of the United States treasury's report shows that the government's aggregate holdings, for the first time in history, have passed the half billion dollar mark. The exact total was $504,278,506. This is the largest amount of gold ever held by any single financial institution in the world.

GENERAL CORBIN AND HIS PROSPECTIVE BRIDE.

Miss Edythe Patten, whose engagement to Adjutant General Corbin is announced, is a wealthy and beautiful young society woman who makes her home in Washington most of the time.

ANOTHER BOILER LETS GO

Entire Front of a River Steamer Is Blown Away--Over a Dozen Persons Are Caught in the Explosion -- Several Are Killed, Many Injured.

Some Are Knocked into the Water and Drowned, Others Are Mangled by Flying Debris and Still Others Are Scalded. Story of the Accident.

Vancouver, B. C., April 18.—As the result of an explosion that took place on the steamer Ramona, which plies on the Fraser river, four persons are dead and seven probably injured. The plates in the rear of the boiler blew out, carried away the whole front of the vessel and landing into the water all those in that part of the steamer. The accident happened when the boat was in mid-stream, opposite Fort Langley, 30 miles from Vancouver. Mrs. Harry Morrison of Fort Langley and Mrs. J. Bailey of Mr. Lehman also standing on the front deck and were thrown into the water and drowned. Their bodies were recovered. James Mann and Andrew Phipps, deckhands, were struck by one of the flying boiler plates, and instantly killed, being so horribly burned by the escaping steam as to be unrecognizable. A. Power, the purser; J. Maynard, mate, and Victor Newell, the fireman, who had gone on that day for the first time, were burned so badly that they ran not possibly recover. Four Indians were dreadfully scalded, and only one of these is expected to recover. One Indian baby is at the point of death.

The Ramona is a stern wheel river steamer of about 300 tons. She is 10 years old, but her boiler was comparatively new, having been put in last summer. On her trip she had only five passengers—the two women who were drowned and the Indians who were burned. The steamer is valued at about $25,000.

Gamblers Held Up by Robbers.

Memphis, April 18.—Two men with drawn revolvers robbed Ben Marsh's gambling house, back of the Peabody hotel. The robbers spent three minutes in the place and got away with $3,000. The police have so far failed to find a clew to the identity or whereabouts of the men. Marsh and his assistants were balancing the cash after the night's play, when the robbers rushed into the room. There was $2,500 in a wallet lying on a table and $200 in bills in the hands of Marsh.

Repulsed by the Turks.

Vienna, April 18.—A band of Bulgarians invaded Turkish territory at Akiash, in northern Turkestan. They were repulsed by the Turkish troops. One Bulgarian was killed and the others escaped.

As to Korea.

Washington, April 18.—Neither the Russian authorities nor the state department officials have received any word concerning the reported Russo-Japanese negotiations relating to Korea. One of these reports says that the negotiations are designed to determine the independence of Korea and that this action by two powers is prejudicial to the interests of all the other powers interested in the eastern question. There is no indication, however, that the United States feels any such concern, for about the only interest this government would have in the matter is that of keeping our commerce with Korea undisturbed.

The Conspiracy.

St. Petersburg, April 18.—News has been received here from Seoul, Korea, to the effect that the Korean minister of justice, Yi Kon Ho, was arrested April 4 for participating in a conspiracy against the emperor of Korea. He named various high officials as accomplices in the plot. Yi Kon Ho was condemned to death April 5, and the assistant minister of the Korean court was sentenced to 15 years' hard labor. The other implicated officials were acquitted.

Waldersee's Palace Burned.

Peking, April 18.—Count Von Waldersee escaped from the burning palace of the empress, which was destroyed by fire Wednesday, through a window, with great difficulty. Major General Schwartzkoff of Count Von Waldersee's staff, appears to have lost his life by returning to the burning building after having escaped from it. Incendiarism is suspected.

A Mormon Revelation.

Kansas City, April 18.—The revelation of President Joseph Smith to his people was read to the conference of the reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints at Independence, Mo. The revelation came to the prophet after the assembled indulged in a season of fasting and prayer last Sunday. It was opened by the conference without a protest, and it thus became a part of the creation of 15,000 persons, all of whom believe it is of divine origin. The revelation directs that Peter Anderson be chosen to fill the vacancy in the quorum of 12, and urges the prosecution of missionary work.

Agitation Against the Religious.

Lisbon, April 18.—The agitation against the religious orders here is growing, the Republican papers violently attacking the pope because of a letter which the pontiff has written to the patriarch at Lisbon on the subject of the persecution of the religious orders. The newspapers declare the pope might to have sent his protest through the foreign office, in conformity with the concordat.

Grievances Redressed.

Scranton, Pa., April 18. — The 200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western yardmen, who went on strike Tuesday because two of their number were discharged, returned to work after a six-hour session with the national head of the switchmen's union, Frank T. Hawley of Buffalo. They returned without exacting conditions, but when they resumed their places they found their grievances had been redressed.

Carshops Burned.

Rochester, N. Y., April 18.—A general alarm called the entire department to a fire at the New York Central carshops at East Rochester. The loss will probably be over $100,000. The shops had been closed for a week or more on account of a strike of the employes. The entire shops were destroyed.

TROUBLE GROWING WARMER

The Coal Miners of the Hoosier State Threaten to Arm and Invade Kentucky, and It May Be Necessary To Call Out the State Troops.

Several Assaults Have Already Been Committed and a Non-Union Man Has Been Killed. Wealthy Oil Man Jumps from a Train and Disappears.

Madisonville, Ky., April 18. — The strike situation here has become alarming, and it is feared it may be necessary to call out the troops. A strong force of nonunion men are taking an aggressive stand against those in the union. Several assaults have been committed and a nonunion man named Reuben Garrett was killed by Joe Todd, a member of the United Mine Workers. Todd shot his man and then turned to run, and though a crowd of Garrett's friends fired on him, he escaped.

Information received here from two independent sources in southern Indiana says the union miners of that coal belt are preparing for an armed invasion of Hopkins county this week.

Jumped or Fell From a Train.

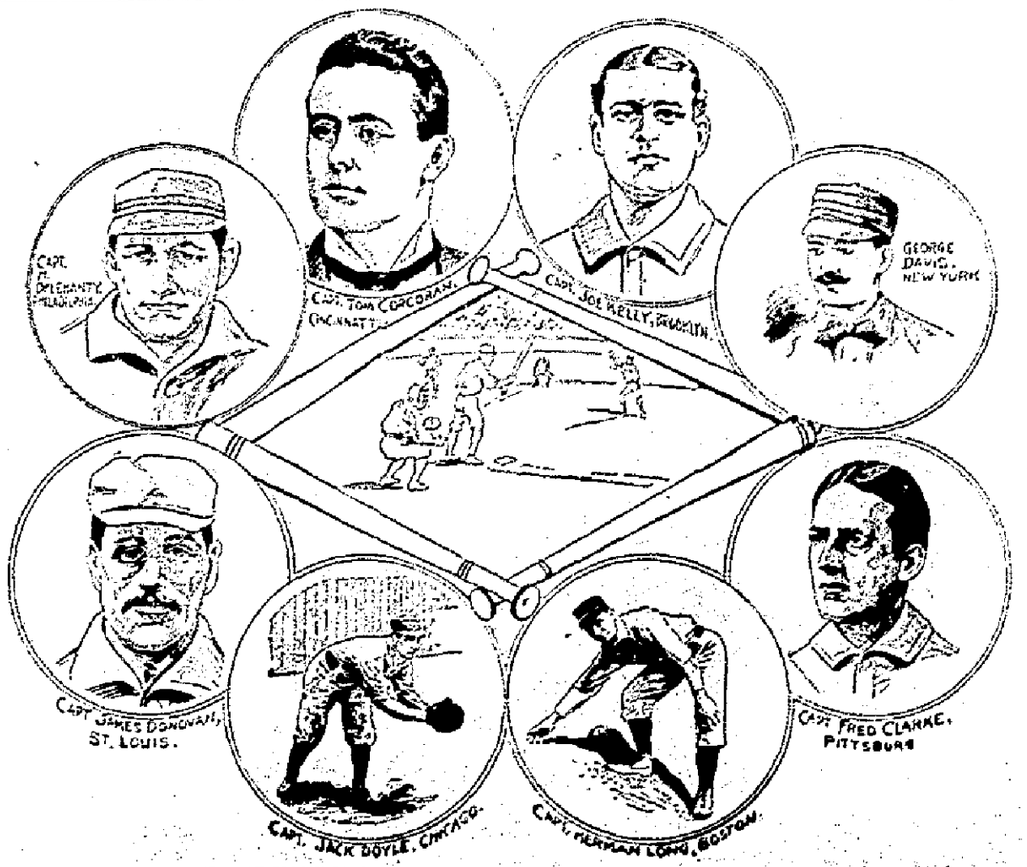
El Paso, Tex., April 18.—There has been a great deal of activity in police circles here over the mysterious disappearance from a train of C. S. Young, a wealthy oil owner of Bakersfield, Cal. Young was going to Beaumont, Tex., where he is interested in oil. Fifteen miles from El Paso his companions noticed that Young was missing. Search failed to locate him and a notice was sent back to El Paso. His hat and valise were found in the coach, and it is believed that he fell or jumped from the moving train.

Philippine Campaign.

Manila, April 18.—Fifty insurgent ruffians attacked the town of Bay, on Bay lake, in Laguna province, southeast of Manilla. The insurgents were quickly routed. Lieutenant William S. Nipes of the Thirty-second volunteer infantry has captured a bearer of dispatches from the insurgent general, Noriel, to General Malvar. Noriel, directing Malvar not to surrender, saying he would send him 2,000 recruits, money and ammunition when Aguinaldo was released. Noriel succeeded Trias in southern Luzon.

Trust After It.

Knoxville, April 18. — Information reaches Knoxville that agents of the United States Steel corporation have been in Middleboro, Ky., making a careful inspection of the Watts steel works and iron ore properties in that vicinity. The impression at that place is that the United States Steel corporation is to get this plant, which is one of the largest in the south, and put it in operation.


CAPT. TOM CORCORAN, CINCINNATI
CAPT. JOE KELLEY, BROOKLYN
GEORGE DAVIS, NEW YORK
CAPT. JAMES DONOVAN, ST. LOUIS
CAPT. JACK DOYLE, CHICAGO
CAPT. HERMAN LONG, BOSTON
CAPT. FRED CLARKE, PITTSBURG

CAPTAINS OF NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAMS—SEASON OPENED TODAY.

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Part Two.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

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THE FORTUNE OF WAR

By Frances Courtenay Baylor

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MY NAME is John Harding. I was a Confederate soldier in one of the famous regiments that went into the field a thousand strong, with a full complement of officers, and returned from it with 73 men, under the command of a lieutenant, a tattered flag and as much experience of the art of war as Ovid himself had—perhaps more.

In that time I had, of course, like all my fellow soldiers, many stirring, not to say thrilling, adventures and hairbreadth escapes which I often recall over my pipe in my chimney corner now that I am emphatically a man of peace—a justice of the peace, indeed, a county squire with a dozen grandchildren about me—never handling a gun or pistol from year's end to year's end or smelling gunpowder save on the Fourth of July, when I "celebrate" with my grandchildren "the ever glorious," as good a citizen as—well, I was a good soldier. I'll not pretend that I wasn't.

I am not quite as enthusiastic on these occasions as my favorite grandson, I must admit, for he generally begins the day with from 47 to 57 packs of firecrackers, using the kitchen stove as his base of operations and beginning at 5 o'clock a. m. last summer, to wind up at 7 that evening with his last pack cleverly attached to the back of his grandmother's cap, exploding it in front from the rear and provoking another explosion and a flank movement by no means so highly relished. My wife's temper is that of a domestic angel, but she can be provoked, and she wears slippers habitually. I saw her remove and replace one at dinner time when, looking through the window, we saw the young rascal blow himself up on the most approved scientific principles two feet in the air by means of a candle box, on which he was seated, with a siege train laid between his legs which he touched off with infinite zest. However, I must not talk about that boy, or I shall never be done. My wife declares that I talk of him in my sleep. What I shall try to do is to recall a dramatic war experience instead, which may prove more interesting to the general public.

I was out on the picket line in front of my division one day in the spring of 1861, just over the Tennessee border, in such glorious health and spirits that I waited with impatience for the engagement to begin which we were all expecting. The Federals were massed in front of us, and our guns were trying to get the enemy's range, when suddenly a great blue wave swept forward; our picket line was captured. The wave swept farther forward; there was a short, sharp engagement, and we were driven back. It was the one horror of my life at that time to fancy myself in prison at Camp Chase, and when I took in what had happened—the brief struggle over—I took advantage of the confusion that reigned to roll myself into a ditch that was in front of what had been our picket line, with reelings and staggerings that quite deceived my would be captors. There I lay as motionless as I could make myself, not daring to stir, to wink, scarcely to breathe. There was no lack of company. I could tell that by the cries and groans of the wounded of both armies. I had contrived to pull my cap over my face a bit as I fell, but kept my eyes closed until the hubbub had subsided a little. I heard "the Feds" walking about and giving orders for stretchers and ambulances. I heard the rattle of the musketry as it grew fainter and fainter in the distance—then the peculiar, unmistakable ring of cavalry approaching. A squadron jumped our ditch in hot pursuit of our retreating division, and I noticed that one of the horses was sporting a frayed belly band, and that all the troopers were settled deep in their stirrups in full charge. The batteries were soon silenced.

After awhile I heard our prisoners marched to the rear and congratulated myself that I was not among them. I waited a long while, and then all was quiet. I cautiously raised myself up on one elbow and looked down the ravine at the dead and wounded, poor old Mortimer of my company being among the former. I must get off before the surgeons and stewards came up, that was clear. I turned over and on all fours crawled up the side of the ditch, which was quite deep, to reconnoiter and see what cover the country afforded. As ill luck would have it, I came plump upon a group of three Federal soldiers. Two of them were lying down exhausted; the third had his back to me and was cleaning his gun. I dodged, but he had seen me out of the tail of his eye. He cried "Hello, there!" and I made a bolt for it, but he was a swift runner and in a few minutes had a pistol at my head. I surrendered with indescribable chagrin. I had counted on getting off, for it was growing dark, and I knew that if I could [illegible]

He cried "Hello, there!"

so we approached a station and slowed up. At that instant my eye fell fully upon an old fashioned stone house, set in an old fashioned garden, not 200 yards from the brand new station, which looked as if it had been cut out of cardboard with a jigsaw. In the midst of the garden there was a clump of laurels of more than a century's growth, toward which all the stiff old box bordered beds converged. "What a hiding place!" flashed into my mind, and in another flash I was hiding in that very place, trembling in every limb—all eye and ear.

The alarm was instantly given, as I could hear. From my green asylum I could see the officer who had been so polite to me dash around the corner of the house. For 20 minutes the garden and house were full of soldiers, who searched for and pursued me with the utmost spirit, never dreaming that I was watching the whole proceeding not 20 yards away. The safest place to secrete oneself is almost immediately under the nose of the seeker, and I presently had the satisfaction of seeing my Federal friends take off their belts and pistols and return to the train, chaffing each other on their failure to find me. The whistle blew, the train moved off and I drew a long breath.

So far, so good. But what next? That was emphatically the question. "When in doubt, stay where you are" seemed to me the only policy under the circumstances. I staid where I was, accordingly, until dusk, and just as I was about to creep out I heard voices—the voices of a man and woman at the well. They were discussing my escape, and I soon discovered that she was a good "rebel," and he an equally good Union man.

"Well, I'm not sorry he got off," he said. "I'd arrest him pretty quick, if I laid my eyes on him. It would be my duty, and I'd do it, but I'm glad that I haven't got no call to do it. I wouldn't like to send any man to prison and maybe to death."

"You wouldn't arrest him if I could help it," said the woman. "You are no friend of mine or you wouldn't talk that way."

"Oh, yes, I am, but you ain't all I care for, Mary," he replied.

"Lovers," I thought, and smiled. There was some further talk. I shifted my position a little and saw a young fellow carry a couple of pails of water into the house. "A handsome youngster," I thought, "a mild, kind face." My next thought was "Whew, but you are a beauty," as the woman followed with another.

A twenty she was of the most spirited and piquant type, with coquetry written all over her, from her saucy face to the topmost peak of her pink sunbonnet. In about ten minutes she reappeared, milking stool and pail in hand.

"Now is my chance," I thought, and I crept out, skirted along by the fence and located up on the other side of the cow so suddenly that my pretty maid gave a little shriek of alarm that frightened me far more than I had frightened her. I begged her to make no noise; I told her who I was; I cast myself on her mercy and her mother wit. Neither failed me. She pushed back her bonnet and quite forgot that she was 20 and a rustic belle. She was no longer a girl, but a woman. Her eyes brightened and dilated as she listened to me with breathless interest.

"Wait here," she cried and sped away to the house, while I helped myself to a delicious draft from her April dewy, thanking my stars that I had learned in my boyhood how to milk. My friend returned presently and impulsively put into my hand a $20 gold piece, first of all.

"I had saved that up," she said with the bright smile with which a woman makes a sacrifice. "You are welcome to it, though, and here's a pair of pistols. My father and three of my brothers are in Georgia in the Army of Tennessee, and here's a suit of citizen's clothes; you'd better go into the barn right off and put them on. Leave your uniform behind the barred there. I'll take it away as soon as you are gone, Harry. I'll go put you up something to eat now. Don't you come out until I call you."

I thanked her as well as I could and hastened to do as she advised. When I heard a whistle, I came out of the barn, clad in a very baggy, but very comfortable, suit. There was no trace of the soldier left, except my pistols, which made me feel pretty comfortable in my mind, I can tell you, as I buckled them around my waist, and I felt very grateful to the giver. I met the girl at the door.

"You can come in and eat your supper at the table," she said. "Aunt Sarah is sick, and William"—here she blushed rosily—"has gone to town." Nothing loath, I followed her into a clean, pleasant kitchen, where my eyes were gladdened by an old fashioned wood fire and my nostrils regaled with savory odors to which they had long been strangers. We seated ourselves at the table. I am afraid to say how much I had eaten and intended to eat under these serene circumstances on the camel principle of providing for at least three days ahead. I know I was engaged on my sixth biscuit when whiz! a bullet came through the window pane and lodged in the opposite door. I sprang to my feet and grasped my pistols, quick as thought, the girl blew out the light on the table. She seized me, crying "This way!" and pushed and pulled me toward an old sideboard.

"What are you going to do?" I cried. "Pull it out," she whispered. I did so. "Get in behind there," she said, "in that hole." I felt about with my hands. I found that blessed hole and, doubling myself up like a jackknife, crept in. My brave friend pulled the sideboard back into place and had just relit the candle when several men burst into the room, crying: "Where is he? Where's he gone?"

"Out that door, and I hope he'll get to the stable before you," said the girl composedly. I could hear her clearing away the table as she spoke. The men swore at her. Some of them dashed into the other rooms of the house. None of them suspected the innocent looking sideboard sitting flat against the wall in the kitchen. Kitty had curled up underneath it. There was clearly nothing there that they could see, and the blind staircase in the hall outside told no tales. I heard no more until the men returned en masse, instituted another search and left the place in a state of furious disappointment. They had hardly gone before William returned. I heard him enter the hall, and before he reached the kitchen the girl came over to the sideboard and, rattling the ware on it, said, "You'll have to stay where you are until mid night."

"All right," said I in return. I now had the pleasure of being an witness to a conversation to which I would have preferred to be quite deaf, for William was very much in love, and when William had supped he settled down by the fire and waxed very tender indeed. He would not be switched off the track. He refused to be snubbed into silence. He could not be choked off from avowals. He insisted on an embrace and kiss then and there. I could hear the girl's attempts to dampen his ardor and defer his love making to a more suitable occasion. I could hear her pushing her chair farther and farther away from him, and I nearly laughed out when at last, half laughing and half crying, she cried out, "Well, I can't help it—I don't care who hears me—I do love you, William, with all my heart."

Embraces and kisses a-many followed this declaration, of course, and I wished myself farther.

"Why, who should hear you, my darling?" asked William.

"Oh, no one, of course," said Miss Kitty. I had to listen for hours to all of William's moving tale, and in that hot, dark, stifling hole amongst hated beasts" reptiles were certainly below par. The repetitions and endless, deathless excuses of the wind that pulled upon me considerable to wind midnight. I felt all as I went to sleep. I heard William approach the sideboard and whisked with a start.

"Come away! What do you want?" cried out his sweetheart with asperity.

"Only some water," he explained in surprised tones of mild reproof.

"I'll get it for you," said she, and she did. I had all along been aware that there were mosquitoes in my black hole, and when the lovers went back to the fire and began on their impressions and recollections and feelings and symptoms generally I forgot my prudence, lost my temper and slapped my face viciously, determined to be rid of my tormentors.

"What's that?" cried William.

"Oh, nothing," said his sweetheart. "I didn't hear anything." The pretty sentiments and dreams and vows of love were resumed. The mosquitoes got in some fine work, too, perfectly understanding that I was completely in their power. I could not stand it. I hit 'em, with a resounding slap again.

"There it is again," cried William. "See here, Mary, there's somebody coming."

"Don't be such a goose," replied his sweetheart. "It was the cow outside, I reckon."

"Mighty queer cow, I never knew a cow slap herself before. It was a slap, Mary. I know a slap when I hear one."

"Well, do you see anybody here except you and me?" asked Miss Pilsator calmly.

"No, I don't," he replied. "Was it you?"

"No, it wasn't anybody," insisted the lady. The fondness and fatuities and future plans now fairly raged, although, to the Miss Mary fastener, she three times proposed retiring from the subject and the kitchen for the night. The mosquitoes were delighted and put in their little bills about an inch deep as it long as mine. I was all doubled up like a jackknife. I was still, I was cross, I was tired. My temper was never of the best. I could hardly breathe. I handed the particular mosquito who was perching on my left cheek and thought himself settled for life one, two, three slaps, loud, clear, unmistakable. I pushed aside the sideboard and, pistol in hand, bolt held out of sight, advanced upon William. His amazement kept him dumb for fully a moment, for he did not know of the black hole. Not so Miss Mary, to whom I explained that the situation had become intolerable. She had a great deal to say. She vibrated and communicated and meditated between us with a tact, an intelligent appeal, that could not be resisted. She subdued and conquered us both in five minutes. She made us friends in five more. William was so happy that he had no place in his heart for anger. She began by making him promise to be neutral for her sake. She wound up by making him willing to help me for my own. She already had me in her pocket. It was all beautifully settled. We all had another supper together after he had inspected the black hole. Both of them accompanied me to the stable. William lent me his horse, saddled it and told me where to leave it, a hundred miles away. Mary held the lantern and helped the thing along, regarding her William with remarks compound of equal parts of butter and sugar as it proceeded. "You are not a Confederate, you are a cow," he remarked as I rode out, and we all shook hands and laughed as I told Miss Mary she had much better wait for me. And, though I have never been dissatisfied with my own "old woman" for one moment, I get soft and warm about the heart to this day when I think of that girl. If half the good things have happened to her that I wished her as I rode off briskly down the turnpike, she has certainly been, as she seemed likely to be, the happiest of women.

William's horse and Mary's goldpiece between them took me as far as Nashville, where a ramshackling tailor rigged me out in gray again. I wrote them from there and hope they got the letter.

I now set off afoot to join my command and, with the help of a railway conductor and three farmers, soon found myself back where my division ought to have been. There had been two engagements, however, in my absence. We had got the worst of it. The army had fallen back into Georgia. I found to my great dismay. I was in as much danger as ever. I had to give the Federal army a wide berth. I had to pass through a country overrun with enemies who were neither brave nor honorable, a region infested with "bushwhackers" and guerrillas. The first was easy enough, for I had every assistance from everybody I met. The second required a cool head and much caution. After three days of careful advance and "tacking" and reconnoitering I found myself one evening at the close of a long, wearisome march of 30 miles in such need of food, rest and shelter that I looked eagerly about me for some house that gave promise of all three. The only one in sight was a handsome pseudo Greek structure, whose white pillars were only partly visible behind a grove of fine trees. It was set on the crest of a hill, with a glorious sunset behind it, and looked very retired and imposing, so that I rather shrank from presenting myself, a dusty, travel stained soldier, before the kind of family that possess-

ably occupied such a house. It was either that, however, or the only other alternative—camping out, minus even the comforts of a camp. So I opened the gate leading into the grounds and slowly traversed a long avenue of beeches.

As I approached the house I felt more and more that I had nothing in my favor except our southern hospitality and that if the dogs were set on me by way of welcome I had no right to be surprised. As I mounted the steps I became suddenly aware of a kind of peculiar atmosphere, as of a place desolate and deserted, that now made itself felt. I hammered boldly at first and then more vigorously on the knocker of the front door, getting no answer except echoes from the big hall inside. Surprised by this and urged by my private needs, I tried the door at last. It was open. I entered, walked forward, walked on, prepared to apologize to the first person I should meet at every step. But I met no one. The house was utterly deserted. I struck a series of noiseless and easy chairs, that it was completely and elegantly furnished. There were a fine library, a grand piano, rich hangings, every surrounding of wealth and refinement—but no need for apologies for I was my own host. I found candles and lamps and lit them. I found a table spread with delicacies, wines, fruits, meats and beautiful china. It was covered, as was the sideboard, with handsome silver. The chairs had the air of having been hastily pushed back, one was overturned. The viands had the appearance of having been cooked as recently as the day before. They had been disturbed and partly consumed. It was evident that some sudden alarm had caused the inmates to leave the premises at a moment's notice. I got together all the lights I could muster and sat down and ate the quietest meal of my life under these circumstances, surrounded only by shadows, my mind full of speculations about the people who ought to have been around that table.

"Who and where are they?" I asked myself 20 times. When I had eaten and drunk and smoked (there was a box of Bolnas on the side table), I mounted to the second floor. Here all was luxury and daintiness again. I took possession of the prettiest bedroom of all, and how pretty it did look after army life, to be sure, with its sea green walls and white muslin hangings! I took a luxurious bath. I came back to this room and rummaged through the closets and presses for something cool and clean to put on, some substitute for my drenched linen and hot, dusty uniform. I found a score of pretty dresses, all frills and laces; hats, bonnets, and petticoats. I carefully searched all the rooms adjoining for something belonging to the owner of the Bolnas. I found nothing of the kind—they must have been provided for a guest—only more dresses, high heeled slippers, feminine stuff of all kinds that made me ashamed to look them in the face and sent me away a convicted bachelor. Back I went to my room, turned down my bed and, thinking to pull off a sheet and make a "Banquo's ghost" of myself, came upon a long, white laced garment with a blue bow at the throat and "M. C. L." down the front. We will call it a tea gown if you please, a nightgown if you insist. There was no help for it. I put it on and, sitting down on the edge of the bed, laughed uproariously over the figure I cut in it for fully ten minutes and felt myself the biggest, coarsest, ugliest lout that ever lived. I then sank into a sea of bliss. Never, never shall I forget that spring mattressed, linen sheeted, lace pillowed, lavender scented, billowy bed! I felt as if I should never get out of it again. It seemed a waste of sensation to go to sleep in such a one after four years of curling up on fence rails, in mud puddles, horse troughs, under baggage wagons, with a saddle for a pillow. I could not keep awake, however, and I dropped off regretfully, lamenting that I could not keep my cake and eat it too.

I was aroused next morning by steps in my room and, opening my eyes and fumbling under my pillow for my pistol at one and the same moment, beheld at the foot of my bed the most villainous countenance I had ever seen. It was high noon, for I had slept away half the day and all night, but no daylight could redeem such a face, so evil was it—bloated, hideous, surrounded by a bald head all knobs and shelves. I knew him for a "bushwhacker" on the spot and divined by instinct that he had the family silver and whatever else had struck his fancy in the coffee

"Here's a suit of citizen's clothes"

sack that hung over his shoulder.

"I ain't got no weapon," the previous fellow explained. "Put up yours. I just come in to look around. The door weren't locked. I didn't know nothing about you being here."

I was pretty short and sharp with the man as may be supposed, but asserted that his right to be there was fully as good as my own, and as to his there I determined to find out exactly how far I was from the Tennessee river. I questioned him. He told me that he "was raised right there," that the river was five miles distant only. How did I propose to cross it? I said, with truth, that I did not know, whereupon my benevolent friend stated that he had a skiff hidden under the bank, the only one on the side of the river. He further proposed to put me across it. He modestly asked $50 in gold or $500 in Confederate money for the service. As it chanced, I had $1,000 left and more of the latter currency with me. I did not consider the arrangement cheap by any means even then, but it was the only one I could make, so we came to terms. We agreed to meet at a certain spot on the bank two hours later. He told me how to get there. He was leaving the room when my "dander" suddenly rose as I viewed the bulging coffee sack. "Drop that!" I commanded. "I won't," he replied. "Drop it, I say!" I insisted.

Every soldier understands that there is no use arguing with a pistol. The fellow suddenly dropped the sack on the floor, with the equal of a dog whose bone is taken from it. He shuffled off into the hall with oaths and mutterings and I heard him leave the house. I rose, dressed, opened the sack, which contained silver, other valuables, the Bolnas, the remains of the feast, cold cuts, Webster's Dictionary (I suppose he gauged books by size), a bottle of Lubin, soap, towels (though I am sure he never used either), a silver gilt looking glass (of all things) and a highly miscellaneous collection altogether. I pocketed the cigars, I humidified the other effects. The silver I took down stairs to hide, and, after casting about for the best place, I weighted the sack and dropped it into a duck pond back of the stable as the only return I could make for the involuntary hospitality of my absent host or hostess. This done, I breakfasted on a loaf of bread and a bottle of claret and left a note of thanks for any member of the household who might return pinned to the cushion of my dressing table (protemporaneous dressing table, that is). I then made my way to the river. It would not have surprised me had the fellow called me, but he was there, skiff and all. He insisted on being paid before he would lift a finger, and I paid him. I stepped into the rickety, leaky looking craft with some misgivings. The Tennessee is not the Thames, and my chances would not have admitted making it the Styx. I

I put it on and, sitting down on the edge of the bed, laughed uproariously.

knew. Still he was in the same boat, which was pretty good security for my safety. I was armed. Altogether I felt pretty secure. He pulled off with what seemed good will. He became affable.

"An affable villain always bears watching," I thought. (I had my back to him as this idea came to me.) "I'll turn." At this moment my eye caught the shadow on the river of an uplifted paddle behind me. Instinctively I dodged, wheeled and fired. It was a horrible necessity. It has haunted my dreams ever since, although I know that it was perfectly justifiable. Had there been time to think I would have managed to disable him only. Finding him dead, I cast his body into the river. And then such a chill of horror, soldier that I was, seized me that it was some time before I could row a stroke. Even then I did so with my eyes closed for some minutes for fear of seeing him. It seemed an eternity before I reached the shore. With this tragic experience my adventures may be said to have ended. The rest was plain sailing. I got back to my command, got leave and went home, where I was welcomed as one arisen from the dead.

It may interest some people to hear that I returned to Tennessee when the war was over, that "M. C. L." has been my wife (and the best of wives) for many a year and that our grandson, the prodigy, daily batters and bangs one of the silver goblets that I sank in the pond against the tables and chairs thoughtfully provided for the purpose in his nursery.

The best of all pills are Beecham's.

GOLD IN CONNECTICUT.

State Chemist Souther Says the Metal Is Genuine.

LEDGE FOUND BY A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Garner C. Wood Found It on His Farm in the Town of Somers, Tolland County—Assays Made That Seem to Indicate That Mining Will Pay.

The report of the discovery of gold on the Sheldon farm, in the town of Somers, in Tolland county, Conn., has attracted hundreds to Woodville, says a Hartford dispatch to the New York Sun. Among the visitors were Joseph Tilden and Patrick Connell, miners, who have been in the Black Hills for the past seven years. These men came east on business and were in New York when they got the idea of looking into mining prospects in the east, having in view particularly the working of the abandoned copper mines of Connecticut, which they thought might be profitable on account of the high price of the metal.

Disappointed in not being able to lease a mine in Granby, they went across to the town of Tolland, the native place of Tilden. There they learned of the discovery in Somers and immediately drove over the hills to that town and called on the discoverer, Dr. Garner C. Wood. They examined his specimens, took fresh ones from the point of the ledge where blasting has been done crudely by farm hands employed by the doctor and were so impressed that they endeavored to negotiate with the doctor for the operation of the mine under a lease. Dr. Wood refused to consider their proposition.

A reporter the other day took specimens from the Somers mine to the office of Henry Souther, state chemist for Connecticut, water commissioner at Hartford and an expert in metallurgy. He has charge of the testing department of the Electric Vehicle company. He had assays of specimens from the Somers ledge and reported them as showing as high as $200 to the ton. The specimen of the rock taken to him was tested roughly by being heated in a fire for three hours and showed gold specks or flakes in such quantity as to warrant the belief that the ore from which the piece was taken was richer than the tests made previously. Mr. Souther regards the discovery as important.

Two assays by Professor John B. Stoppleton of Glens Falls, N. Y., show gold, one to the extent of $12.90 a ton gold, with $3.80 silver, and the other of $14.11 a ton gold, with $1.80 silver; iron, 2 per cent; copper, 1 per cent. An assay made by Henry B. Wood of Denver from rock gathered in the neighborhood of the ledge in question and not so rich shows $8 a ton.

The property owned by the discoverer was formerly a part of the farm of Theodore Sheldon. Dr. Wood bought 37 acres from the farmer a few weeks ago, paying $1,000 for the tract and surprising the neighborhood by the extravagance of the price. Under ordinary conditions the land would be valued at about $100. The price of land has gone up, and tracts of the most worthless character are held at high valuations awaiting the development of the Wood mine. Each assay and every visit of an engineer thus far has had the effect of making the market go up a notch or two.

Dr. Garner C. Wood, the discoverer, is 78 years old. He practiced medicine in several places. His health failing, he returned to his native place at Woodville in 1853 and has since resided there. A throat affection has kept him from active work in his profession. He studied astronomy, geology and ornithology and became an expert taxidermist. In 1872 he was elected to the Connecticut legislature from Somers as a war Democrat. In 1883 he was appointed an ornithologist to accompany the government expedition to make explorations in Alaska, but at the last moment was forced to decline the appointment from family reasons. The offer was made by Professor Baird of the Smithsonian institution, an admirer of Dr. Wood's work in ornithology.

To retain his health Dr. Wood has spent much time in outdoor exercise, especially for hunting and knows the hills and woods of Somers and the surrounding parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts thoroughly. Thirty years ago he found traces of gold in the rocks, but it was not until July 4, 1897, that he struck upon the ledge at which his men are now blasting. Since that time he has been quietly arranging for the purchase of the property, making no statement to the public until a few days ago, when he closed the transaction and became the owner of the tract of 37 acres which comprises the greater part of the particular ledge where the deposits seem the best. The ledge is apparently 1,200 feet long and 400 feet wide. The rock is bluish and green in color where not stained with iron rust and contains iron pyrites, sulphur and arsenic.

It cannot be told until a shaft is driven or tunnel made in the side hill whether the property will pay. Professor B. K. Emerson of Amherst has written for specimens, and pieces of the ore will be sent to the [illegible] institution for display in the [illegible] museum as gold bearing [illegible] Connecticut. [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MODES OF THE MOMENT

AS SEEN BY

KATE CLYDE

The dear old town is awake again. There are any number of dances and entertainments going on. People are anxious to pay back whatever social obligations they may have incurred before Lent. They must hurry, too, because May marks the beginning of the fashionable exodus. Aunt Sophronia has come back from Lakewood and her example is being followed by nearly all the fashionable colony. Lakewood *will* manage to be attractive after Easter. It becomes entirely too warm, for one thing. My aunt says she will give a farewell dinner before she closes her town house, and from what I gather it promises to be something quite out of the ordinary. She leaves for Lenox some time early in May and later will go to either Newport or to the other side. For my part, I shouldn't care to go to Paris this year. It's bound to be deadly dull after the wild bedlam of last summer's exposition.

I ran up stairs just as the astonished servant.

Yesterday the late mail brought me a note liberating Peggy Clement's well known signature. She has just come back from the south, where she has had the jolliest time imaginable. Peggy is my dearest chum, and I was so anxious to see her that I called at an unearthly hour and was told that she was still in bed. However, I was not to be put off, and so I ran up stairs past the astonished servant (she is a new man) and knocked at Peggy's door. The dear girl received me with open arms. She was sitting up in bed drinking a big bowl of chocolate, and she looked the picture of health. She is as browning as berry, which comes of being in the out of doors. After she had finished her chocolate she thrust a novel into my hands and disappeared through the portieres into her little dressing room.

After about half an hour I heard a giggle, and, looking up, I saw what I at first took to be a boy of 17. Another giggle, however, convinced me that it was Peggy. But in what a costume! She had on a soft felt hat and riding boots and breeches just like a man. As a concession to propriety, a loose tan coat covered her almost down to the knees. She wore a stand up collar, with a red scarf, and in one hand she waved a slender riding crop. Seeing my astonishment, she stepped forward with little mannish strides and, bending in the most approved masculine manner, kissed me. She says I blushed, but I don't believe I did anything of the sort, as if I—But, there, I think I'd better not say any more.

"That's my hunting costume," said Peggy. "We all wore things like this down south and rode astride. I tell you what, it was just fun!" She added that she didn't want to ride sidesaddle any more, and I can't blame her. It must be glorious to feel that you have control of your horse. I always have a helpless feeling when I am on Roland. Then, too, when I ride a long distance I get such a backache! Oh, I hope we'll all come to riding in the sensible way, don't you?

Peggy told me all her experiences while she was away. How we laughed! Of course, when I say experiences you know what I mean. Peggy actually had three proposals of marriage. Two of them she did not regard seriously, but the third— Well, you see, Peggy is undecided about the third because he's 40, and Peggy has just reached 20. "He's awfully rich," she sighed, "but he's bald. And, oh, it's pretty hard to be tied to a man twice as old as you are!"

"That's my hunting costume."

When I reached home, I found Aunt Sophronia taking lunch with mamma, so I asked her what she would do in Peggy's place. Aunt Sophronia elevated her eyebrows. "The man of 40?" she quoted. "Well, my dear, of course, he's a puzzling proposition because he's likely to be set in his habits. But then you know the time worn adage, 'Better be an old man's darling than a young man's slave,' and perhaps with a little show of wifely submission Peggy will be able to have just about her way.

"Kitty," continued my aunt, "I wish you would do me a favor. I have an appointment with Fairbanks, the shirt waist man, and I shall be bored to death if you don't come and talk to me while I am there." Now there is nothing I like better than going around with Aunt Sophronia. My aunt is one of the best dressed women in New York, and her shirt waists fit to perfection. She had given her order for a dozen, and while they were being fitted I noticed every little detail. I learned the secret of her beautifully fitted backs. She has hardly any fullness at all in the waist line; only two little tucks instead of the four usually seen. This is just enough to give a cute little pucker, but not enough to allow the waist to bunch up in the back after the usual fashion.

By the way, have you noticed how snugly the waists fit this year? Unless I am very much mistaken, a great many of them will have to be thrown away after the first washing. You see, some are made with the perfectly smooth, tucked fronts like silk waists, and, of course, that is a style which simply won't allow for shrinking.

One of these position belts.

Six of my aunt's waists are white. Of these two are made of cream china silk, with valenciennes insertion; one of embroidered pique, and three of fine tucked and hemstitched lawn. The other six waists are colored. One has a Roman stripe of red and pale yellow, another has narrow stripes of black, lavender and pale green. There is a perfect gem of a waist in Persian design and a crushed strawberry mercerized linen embroidered in ecru. Then there is a blouse of openwork muslin batiste, and the dearest waist of all is made of cream cheviot with a Persian border in deep red and blue. The border forms the cuffs, the band down the front, and a braided effect goes across the top of the sleeve. To wear with these aunt has ordered some plain stocks, with silk and linen ties to match. These ties are hemstitched and have very full, pointed ends.

White waists are worn more than ever, so the man told me. Pink is the only color which is comparatively rare in shirt waists. That is easily explained by the presence of red on a great many of the tailor made hats. It is considered the smart thing nowadays to have a touch of red somewhere in your morning costume. Aunt Sophronia selected a few belts, and these were models of simplicity, merely stitched bits of panne or taffeta crossing over in the front. Just for a change, however, she bought one of those pastilion belts which are becoming quite popular. Hers is black and silver and forms a loop above the waist line. I notice that position effects are coming in rapidly, even in evening gowns, more's the pity.

After we left the shirtmaker's place Aunt Sophronia stopped at an embroidery store and ordered a cushion for her ball fan. It is to be worked in a jewel design, with the dog's name, Fifi, appliqued in ribbon embroidery.

Speaking of cushions, what do you suppose I found Daisy Van Twiller doing the other day? Making a forget-me-not cushion, and in the center of all those lovely blossoms she had embroidered the following cynical warning:

FORGET ME NOT

Decidedly she must have been "disappointed in love," as Mary E. Wilkins says.

Kate Clyde

New York.

MOORISH IDEAL OF BEAUTY.

According to our way of thinking, the Moorish ideal of female loveliness is very quaint. A Moor admires a woman with a greasy skin, teeth which project beyond the lips, nails an inch long and so corpulent a figure that two persons, putting their arms round her waist, could scarcely touch each other's fingers. A woman who aspires to beauty needs a slave to support her under each arm as she walks, and a perfect belle carries enough weight to load a camel.

FRUIT FOR BEAUTY.

Fruit is an excellent complexion beautifier, but instead of eating it at the end of a heavy meal you should eat it first thing in the morning—begin your breakfast with it, in fact. Oranges are excellent for purifying the blood, and if people could be persuaded to eat fruit instead of cakes and pastry they would soon see an improvement in their complexions.

Photo by Reutlinger, Paris.

UP TO DATE PARISIAN RIDING HABIT.

MISS MARY PROCTOR

THE

ASTRONOMER

IT MAY be said of Mary Proctor, the daughter of Richard A. Proctor, that she was born an astronomer, that she achieved it and that she had it thrust upon her. In childhood the dark eyed little girl with the keen intellect played about her father's study and absorbed star lore through its atmosphere before she was old enough to learn it for herself. The unusual size of her head compared to her body is notable to this day. Bust photographs of Mary Proctor give the impression that she is a large woman. This is a mistake. She is not tall, and her body is slight. The size of the little woman is in her brain.

Perhaps if her father had lived ten years longer she might never have been widely known as an astronomer. But Richard A. Proctor, the brilliant man of science, the fascinating lecturer, died untimely, leaving a dependent family. Mary was obliged to earn her living. The only heritage to his children was his library, his writings and his astronomical instruments. What should Mary do? She knew more of astronomy than of anything else. There were her father's lectures, just as he had been wont to give them to audiences that hung upon every word.

Mary began to recite her father's words from the platform, letting all the world know they were his. She was familiar with her subject, for her father had been of those who advocate that children should begin the study of astronomy very young, believing it peculiarly adapted to dawning intellectual development. But his daughter was very timid in facing an audience. She went in those days upon the stage with tensely beating heart and nerves a-quiver. She has more self possession now.

From city to city the girl-woman went, repeating Richard A. Proctor's talks to the people. At the same time she studied and star gazed as she found time, bringing herself alongside the latest researches in her chosen science. As she gained knowledge and self confidence she began to write and touch on her own account. She prepared a child's book on astronomy called "Stories of Starland," and "Stories of Starland" has sold by the thousands of copies among school children in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and elsewhere. Miss Proctor has been a number of years on the staff of lecturers in the public school course of New York city.

At present she is making a textbook on astronomy for high schools. She is writing two new lectures. One is entitled "Astronomy in the Nineteenth Century," a summing up of the advancement in star science during the century just closed. The other lecture is "Women in Astronomy." A noble future seems opening for the feminine-ess in this science. Of the eight new stars discovered in the past 11 years all but two were found by Mrs. Fleming of the Harvard observatory. She discovered and located them through an examination of star photographic plates. All the eight are what are called temporary stars—that is, stars that appear and then disappear. The new star discovered with the naked eye by Professor Anderson Feb. 21 is of this character. Feb. 22 it was a star of the first magnitude. By Feb. 25 its brightness began to diminish. It is interesting to note that within an hour and 20 minutes after the star was seen by Professor Anderson it was also discovered by a Vassar student—Miss Ida Watson. But the young lady was not sufficiently acquainted with star maps to know the importance of her find and therefore lost the renown it would have given her.

Miss Proctor regrets that Miss Watson failed to get the credit of her undoubted discovery of the new star. "If she had been well acquainted with the heavens, she would have known at once that that star had no business to be there," says Miss Proctor. And thus only for this lost opportunity a Vassar girl would have gone on record as the independent discoverer of a new star.

The brave light Mary Proctor began at her father's death is steadily winning its victories now. Besides her books and lecturing, she teaches classes in astronomy and writes special articles for newspapers from time to time. She also has a telescope of her own for special star work. She is writer, lecturer, teacher and observer.

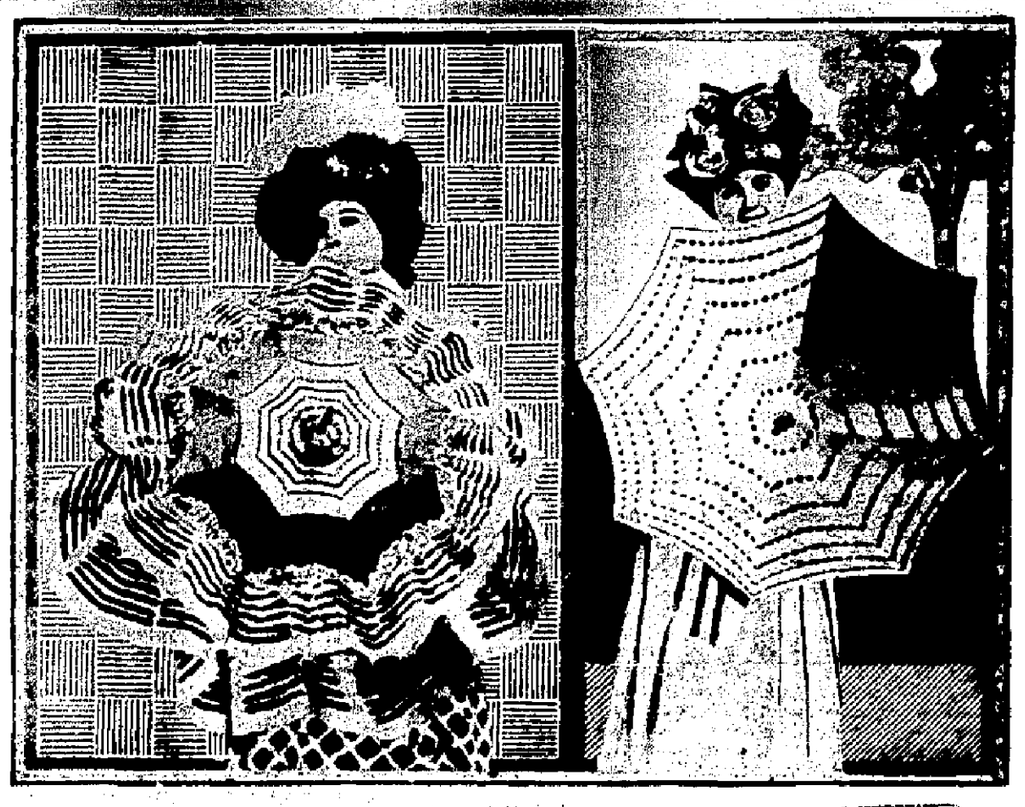
"Is there anything in astrology?" I asked her.

"Absolutely nothing," answered Mary Proctor.

It is not easy to induce her to talk of herself. She is one who achieves much, but makes no exploitation of it and draws back from any newspaper mention unconnected with her work. She is a woman, with no humbug about her, only saying of herself, "I am doing work that is congenial, and I am happy."

MAUDE ROGERSON.

Women should always remember that with the short skirt a short coat should be worn.



Photos by Reutlinger, Paris.

TWO CHIC SPRING PARASOLS FROM PARIS.

THE WORLD OF MEANING TO BE FOUND IN A BOW.

There is a world of meaning in a bow—courtesy, deference, admiration, devotion, and any number of emotions may be expressed with scarcely a hair's breadth of difference in the head's inclination. To bow stiffly merely expresses recognition; a forward sweep of the head is courteous, while affection is shown by the head being inclined on the side next one and a tilt in the opposite direction may be understood to indicate antipathy.

Bows are very interesting indeed, and when made gracefully indicate delicate refinement and often nobility of person. Notice the awkward courtesy of the uncultured man and the finished inclination of the gentleman. Nothing could be more distinctive. It is more to judge a man by his bow than his face.

To mean anything a courtesy should always begin at the head—never at the feet. In fact, such a thing is only allowable in the dance, when simply a graceful figure is required. If you would bow gracefully, always remember that the more joints used in an inclination the more grace you put into it. The most graceful woman inclines her body from the waist, though a perfectly natural and artistic greeting or acknowledgment may be given by a simple movement of the head only.

It is an indignity for one to finish the bow before the person for whom it is tendered has fully passed, and when raising the head after the recognition it should assume another curve than the one on which it inclined.

Men's bows are too often given with one joint instead of more, and then there is the additional bother of the hat, about which volumes might be written.

The well bred man will lift his hat with the left hand and incline his body slightly forward, his arm extended at a right angle with his head. Any manner of exaggeration, either in the forward sweep of the body or the motion of the hat, is extremely bad form and stamps a man as being either ill bred or a fool.

If one notice one's friends or oneself even, it is quite apparent that when overanxious to make a good impression or to gain favor in another's eyes it is the most natural thing to throw an unusual amount of deference into one's bow, and the same way when occasion comes that makes it necessary to acknowledge the salutation of the person toward whom one has a particular aversion it is quite impossible to keep the feeling of disdain from cropping to the fore.

A POINT OF ETIQUETTE.

It is certainly not according to strict etiquette to open the door even for one's intimate friend when the establishment is such that there is a servant. There is very good reason for this apparently foolish formality. It may be that the visitor, no matter how intimate he or she may be, has only stopped to leave a message and has not intended to come in, or it may be you were mistaken in thinking you knew the person who was entering the house, and it may be some one you do not care to see. So that the few moments delay of having a servant answer the bell is not of any consequence compared to preventing what might be an awkward meeting.

VERY SUCCESSFUL.

The other day a lady, after making a purchase in a store, absentmindedly walked away with another customer's umbrella. The customer hurried after her, and the lady, with apologies, returned the umbrella.

This reminded her that she wanted new umbrellas for herself and two daughters. After buying them she entered a train and, on sitting down, found herself opposite the owner of the first umbrella. The latter stared at the three new umbrellas and then, with the wisest of smiles, leaned forward and said:

"I see you've had a successful morning."

A NOVEL BALL GOWN.

A very pretty French ball gown is of the palest green peau de soie. The long, serpentlike skirt has about three inches below the waist a deep band of coarse guipure which comes right up under the bust line and is held in place both back and front. The pouched bebe bodice of palest green chiffon has its decolletage simply drawn together with some lace and black bebe ribbons. Long sleeves cover the hands and are made of the same guipure as the belt. The effect is charming and seems to suggest various possibilities for the corselet skirt of the future, which will admit of the bodice being pouched in the front.

MR. BROWN OF KOREA.

An Irish Diplomat Who Blocks Russia in the Hermit Kingdom.

As has frequently been the case in the history of the world, the trouble in the far east has been precipitated on account of one man. In this instance the center of the disturbance is Korea, and the man is John McLeavy Brown, head of its customs and comptroller of the finance of the Hermit Kingdom.

The control of Korea is the subject of grave contention between the rival empires of Japan and Russia. To the latter Korea is most important as affording her the only means of obtaining an effective ice free port for a terminus to the Transsiberian railroad. The great white bear is seeking, therefore, by way of Manchuria to fasten his grasp on Korea. On the other hand, the independence of Korea or its control by Japan is most important to the mikado's people, since, Korea being at one point only 50 miles from the Japanese islands, who-

JOHN M'LEAVY BROWN.

ever has the upper hand in Korea is in a position to seriously menace Japan. England, the only other power important thereabouts, is decidedly favorable to Japan.

Russia has at present much the upper hand in Korea and has just tried, unsuccessfully as it happened, to force from the Seoul government a dismissal of John McLeavy Brown, who has been at the head of Korean customs and finance for more than three years. This would have been an entering wedge for Russian influence and a challenge to Japan and Great Britain. Brown is nominally an Englishman, although, like so many other "Englishmen" of high station, he was born in Ireland.

Brown was born in the parish of Magheragall, in County Down, not far from Belfast, and is about 60 years old. He is of Scotch-Irish stock and of excellent family and has among his ancestors a number of famous fighting men. In his family, too, were a number of high churchmen, and young Brown at first intended to enter the church. He received a university education, and then, obstacles to his taking holy orders having arisen, he successfully tried for a position in the corps of "student interpreters" organized by the British government as an aid to diplomats. Young Brown chose China and was sent to that country for a three years' course in the language. This was in 1861.

McLeary Brown proved himself a diligent student and a hard worker, and in 1864 he became assistant Chinese secretary. He was in charge of the British legation in China in 1867 and in 1868 became assistant to Anson Burlingame when that American diplomat became China's extraordinary representative to the western nations. In 1872 Brown was acting Chinese secretary at Peking, and he has since been a commissioner of Chinese customs, working with that other Irishman eminent in Chinese affairs, Sir Robert Hart.

Over three years ago Mr. Brown, under British influence, was sent to Korea to do for the customs service of that kingdom what Sir Robert Hart had done for the imperial customs of China. About two years ago Russian intrigue forced Mr. Brown to retire in favor of a Russian portege. A British battleship promptly reinstated him. This is the man who stood for years firm as a rock in the way of Russia's aggrandizement in the Korean peninsula and who knows the far east thoroughly.

A LITERARY SENSATION.

Chicago Woman Novelist Who Has Had an Interesting Career.

Mrs. Gertrude Potter Daniels of Chicago, who has figured more or less in the newspapers, now appears as the author of a startling novel. It deals with the problems of capital and labor and is called "The Warners, an American Story of Today." Like her other novel, "Hulaman," it is decidedly sensational in its character.

Mrs. Daniels, who was formerly known as Miss Gertrude Potter, is the daughter of a Chicago steel magnate.

MRS. GERTRUDE POTTER DANIELS.

At 16 she planned an elopement with a newsboy which was frustrated by the latter's arrest on a charge of burglary. Then she startled Chicago society by appearing on the stage and then by denouncing it in her first novel. Her next sensation was her marriage, for she was married first to Julius Clarke Daniels. Then, this marriage being annulled, she wedded F. Lee Rust. From the latter she procured a divorce and was then remarried to Mr. Daniels.

WOMAN'S ODD LITTLE WAYS.

BY TABITHA SOURGRAPES.

MRS. BOBBSY is a lady of the old school and prides herself on the fact. Her husband is Mr. Silas Bobbsy, whom the neighbors call Uncle Silo for a pet name. They pronounce the "Silo" with a lingering, melancholy drawl. Mr. Bobbsy weighs 120 pounds. His wife weighs 180.

Mrs. Bobbsy's conservatism takes especially the line of opposition to the American new woman. She sets her face against the heresy of woman's rights notions. When it was proposed to educate the minister's daughter as a physician so she might be sent to China as a medical missionary, Mrs. Bobbsy raised her voice—it is a baritone—in opposition. Had the proposition been made in regard to the minister's son she would have organized a strawberry and ice cream festival to raise funds.

Mrs. Bobbsy spent two days calling on the church ladies to talk down the medical missionary scheme. At every house she said:

"Women should stay at home and keep quiet."

At her front gate one day she encountered Mrs. Minxey and Mrs. Blarney, who were talking up the project she opposed. Mrs. Bobbsy assailed them valiantly.

"It's against nature," she exclaimed, "this trying to set women up as the equals of men! They haven't the brains to take the higher education. I won't have none of your women doctors around me. If I'm ill, I want a man who knows something. If you educate women, it'll make them think they know as much as the men. They will try to boss the men, which they haven't the head for. Woman is the weaker vessels. Now, you mind what I say. The man is the head of the woman. He is the one to have control, and woman must obey. That's the way it was meant to be, and a woman who don't obey her husband is flying in the face of nature and revelation, I say."

At that moment Uncle Silo, Mrs. Bobbsy's husband, approached the front gate where the ladies were. The little man looked deprecating and "meechin."

"Silas," said his wife in her baritone voice, and there was not the least suggestion of a melancholy drawl in it—"Silas, go round by the side gate. I won't have you coming in over my front steps with your dusty shoes!"

Mr. Bobbsy obeyed meekly, as was fitting. His wife hurried after him, saying to the ladies:

"I must go and see if he brought me home that paper of needles—sharps, No. 9—I told him to get. He's so stupid he don't remember things half the time. And I wonder if he sold the potatoes as I told him to. I must get the money from him. He never can keep any money himself. He ain't like other men—ain't got any head on him any more than a child about some things. I have to boss him and manage and tell him what to do about every little thing or he would break us up in a month. He has to have a controlling mind over him."

As they walked away from Mrs. Bobbsy's front gate Mrs. Blarney said to Mrs. Minxey:

"Yes; that's how it is. Jane Bobbsy is opposed to woman's rights, but I've noticed she always manages to get all the rights she herself wants. These wives who preach to other women to obey husbands know how to boss their own husbands systematically."

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AN OIL WELL KING.

COLONEL JIM GUFFEY, WHO OWNS THE BEAUMONT GUSHER.

Largest Individual Producer of Petroleum in the United States—His Latest "Strike" Is Worth Ten Millions a Year—In Politics For Fun.

Every three months ago down in Texas an oil well, the greatest in the world, commenced spouting, and it has not yet stopped, nor does it show any signs of stopping. It is a very great well indeed, its daily capacity being, according to the latest estimate, 70,000 barrels. The petroleum thus shot up in the air is worth about 40 cents a barrel, so that the "Beaumont gusher," as it is called, brings to its owners a daily revenue of $28,000 every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays. If it holds out for a year at that rate, this "hole in the ground" will bring its owners more than $10,000,000.

The owners of the greatest oil well in the world are Guffey and Galey, of whom is associated Captain A. F. Lucas, its discoverer. Guffey and Galey have been known for a long time as the greatest discoverers and exploiters of oil wells in the United States, for the head of the firm is the famous Colonel Jim Guffey, the multi-millionaire politician of Pennsylvania. Wherever an oil well spouts in the United States Guffey's name is known, for he has done more to open up new fields of this valuable product than any other living American.

Colonel James Madison Guffey has had an interesting career. He is about 55 years old and a native of Westmoreland county, Pa. He is one of a family of six brothers and was brought up on a farm. Tilling the soil was not agreeable to the young man, who was afterward to take millions from beneath it, and at 18 he became a clerk in the office of the Louisville Railroad company. Several years later he became connected with an "express" company at Nashville, but in the early seventies, during the great oil boom, he was back in his native state selling oil well machinery. Other men were making money hand over fist prospecting for the greasy product, and Guffey started in prospecting on his own account.

Success attended Guffey's labors in the oilfields almost from the very start, and at one time he and his associates had a production in the field of more than 50,000 barrels a day. He followed the oil business with great success until 1882, when speculations "broke" him, and he had to begin over again. In 1887 he settled in Pittsburg and

COLONEL JIM GUFFEY.

about the same time began to take an interest in natural gas. To him western Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio are largely indebted for the development of their gas territories. He soon amassed a fortune to take the place of his lost one and is now probably the largest individual oil producer in the country.

Since 1883 Colonel Guffey has been uniformly successful. In addition to his oil and gas interests in various parts of the United States he has made successful investments in coal and mining properties in Montana and other parts of the west. His fortune is variously estimated at $3,000,000 and over, with the probabilities in favor of a much larger amount.

Colonel Guffey is as well known in Pennsylvania as a politician as he is as an oil producer. He is the Pennsylvania member of the national Democratic committee, but has never held any other office. He says that he is in politics for the fun of the thing.

By his friends Colonel Guffey is considered a very good fellow, and he spends his money lavishly, though not foolishly. He is a keen student of men and affairs and possesses great organizing and executive power. He is a tall, sparsely built man, with waving gray hair and iron gray mustache. Colonel Guffey affects a picturesque style of dress, wearing a broad brimmed sombrero, low cut vest, displaying a plaited shirt and a tie with flowing ends. On his shirt bosom he usually wears a cluster of diamonds worth probably $2,000 or $3,000. He is a ready conversationalist and very pleasant in manner.

Colonel Guffey is married and resides with his wife and four children in a beautiful mansion in Pittsburg, where he is favorably known for his hospitality and benefactions. He is a member of the Manhattan club of New York, the Duquesne club of Pittsburg and a trustee of Washington and Jefferson college and of many other social and educational institutions.

How She Knew.

"That horrid Maud has been gossiping about me."

"Why, how do you know?"

"She kissed me twice when we met today."—Fliegende Blatter.

WILL WATCH IN FAR EAST.

Our Minister to Japan Will Be Alert In Case of Trouble.

Affairs in the far east nowadays are very serious in the matter of a colonial possession, and no one knows what will be the outcome of the muddle. Before things are straightened out much more will be necessary, and the brunt of it will fall on the diplomats. Although Uncle Sam is not trying to grab foreign territory, he has many interests in the east that need safeguarding, and for this he looks to his representatives, Special Envoy Rockhill in China, Minister Allen in Korea and Minister Buck in Japan.

Minister Buck, in just now at the home in Atlanta on a leave of absence, and the following is in charge of Secretary Huntington Wilson. Minister Buck expects to return in May. His leave is in the nature of a vacation, for he has been at his post since 1897, and, being a man of 60, he naturally needs a rest.

From a Japanese copyright.

COLONEL ALFRED E. BUCK.

Our minister to Japan was born in Foxcroft, Me., and received his education at Colby university. After finishing his studies he became principal of the high school at Lewiston, Me., and held that position at the outbreak of the civil war. He served through out the war and rose to the rank of brevet colonel. Colonel Buck foresaw the possibilities of the south and settled in Alabama, engaging in the turpentine and resin business on Mobile bay. Being a real "down east Yankee," his early life in the black belt was made interesting and exciting, and during the reconstruction period his distillery and storehouses were burned by incendiaries.

Politics soon engaged the attention of Colonel Buck. After reconstruction had been effected he was one of the electors who placed Grant in the presidential chair, and in the same year, 1872, he became a member of the Forty-first congress. In 1871 he went to Georgia and became clerk of the federal court in Atlanta. He has also held other positions, and until his appointment in 1897 as minister to Japan he was the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in Georgia.

SHE PLANS FINE HOUSES.

New England Woman Who Designed Exposition Building.

New England's contribution to the great Pan-American exposition to be held at Buffalo this year is a building in the colonial style of architecture which will cost $20,000 and will represent all of the six eastern states. Peculiar interest attaches to this building, for it will be the only one on the grounds designed by a woman.

Miss Josephine Wright Chapman, the architect of the New England building, is a Boston woman and is young, fair and tall. She has been practicing her profession since 1897 and is succeeding very well. In spite of early opposition. She won the commission for the Pan-American building in an energetic competition with male architects. Miss Chapman's most important commission has been Craigie hall, one of the Harvard dormitories.

Miss Chapman says that the former prejudice against employing a woman architect is slowly but surely dying away. She is a member of the Society of Architects and was the guest of honor at the latest annual dinner of the American League of Architects.

Photo by Robinson, Boston.

MISS JOSEPHINE WRIGHT CHAPMAN.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

WHY THEY SOMETIMES REVOLT AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THEY DO.

Universities Are Center of the Disturbance—Students Live on a Cent a Day—Two of the Best Hated Men In the Czar's Domains.

The Nihilistic, both extreme and moderate, seems to be the position of Russia to-day, and as to the near future, as the law the universal is impossible to the foremost statesmen, for the time seems near, if not now, the Muscovite empire will be but one of the many nationalities ruled by the Romanoffs. The student disturbances, by far the most serious, and which the Moscow university has just been closed for the rest of the year, but the minor outbreaks universally threaten the existing order of things. The riots and other troubles at home are what cause the greatest anxiety to the administration of the czar.

As in other countries at times throughout the entire section of the peasant agitators in Russia are found in the universities. Education in Russia is far from being prized by the mass of population for the same is fabulously high, and yet, strange to say, the great majority of the university students come from the peasants people.

To form a correct idea of the Russian universities it is necessary first to do away the belief of our preconceived notions of what such an institution should be or is in some other country. A Russian university is an entirety in a thing by itself. It consists simply of a house of students attending lectures of a given name. There is between the authorities and the instructors on the one hand and the students on the other no common bond of interest or affection.

The present system of university government in Russia dates from 1884. The rector of every university is appointed by the czar and the dean by the minister of public instruction. As in Germany, every student must pay a fee for each course of study he elects to follow. This fee goes to the professor, who receives besides a salary from the government. Russian university students need not attend the lectures. They are simply obliged to follow the course of study they elect in any manner they may choose.

The vast majority of Russian university students are wretchedly poor, and some of them live on a cent or two a day. They are absolutely forbidden to form any clubs or associations of any kind or to hold public meetings, and in their rooms and lodgings are subjected to the closest surveillance. The slightest action on the part of a student that even approximates to the authorities ruinous prohibited existence, and the merest trifle of an offense that would be overlooked or laughed at here is sufficient cause for severe punishment. The Russian government maintains at each university an official known as an inspector, assisted by a small army of spies, whose duty it is to keep watch on the students. The government of the czar spends a small fortune each year on these inspectors.

In spite of harsh, repressive measures, however, the great and growing discontent of the people of Russia finds a voice in the universities. The present disturbances are taking place at the universities of Kiev, Odessa, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the most important in the empire. The alleged reason for the outbreak is the dissolution by the government of all existing student organizations, which had been founded by stealth, but the real reason goes deeper and is rooted in the discontent of the mass of the people.

In June of last year a general congress of Russian students, attributed by the government to certain student societies and convened, according to the same authorities, for the criminal purpose of the unification of the student clubs into one organization, was called together at Moscow. The government broke up this meeting, and riots ensued. There have been sporadic outbreaks ever since that time.

According to most Russian agitators the fault lies not with the czar, who is a weakly man, lacking both the splendid physique and the stern will of his ancestors. The malcontents hold that their "little father" does not know their distress and that he is being kept in ignorance by his ministers and family.

The most unpopular of the ministers and the most powerful and best hated man in Russia is the famous or infamous procurator of the holy synod or actual head of the Greek church. This man is named Constantine Pobrovitch Pobiedonostseff, and he is sometimes called the "Russian Torquemada." To him are due the cruel measures against the students, the Jews and the dissenters from the official church. The recent attempt on his life only shows the hearty detestation in which he is held, but with the czar and the government he possesses unbounded power.

The member of the czar's immediate family most feared and hated by the progressives of Russia is probably the Grand Duke Sergius Alexandrovitch, the uncle of the emperor. He holds the important post of governor of Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia. He is very unpopular, for he is arrogant, bigoted and brutal. The riots which began at Moscow on March 4 and continued for several days, in which at least one student was killed and many severely injured, were directed partly against this detested member of the imperial family, who was then celebrating the tenth anniversary of his appointment as governor of the city.

GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

NEW HEAD OF TROLLEYS.

From Clerk to a State to President of a Great Transportation System.

At the head of Pacific railroads from Minnesota to New York city stands one excellent example of the self made man. Herbert H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway company, in the Broadway line, has risen from the lowest position in connection with it, the presidency of the Railroad Employes' association, of the Railroad Men's club, and of the Interborough Rapid Transit company.

Personal influence has had a great deal to do with Mr. Vreeland's success, as it has with that of many other men who have risen to the top of the ladder of fame. He was born at Nyack, N. Y., and was brought up on a farm. Until he was 17 he remained at the Nyack Union Free academy and then began his business career. For three years he clerked, advancing steadily until his salary was $200 a month. By that

Photo by Johnston, New York.

HERBERT H. VREELAND.

time he had saved $1,000, but his ambition forbade him longer to work for another. So he embarked on the road to business.

Connecting with many of the struggles endured was a period of time in which an old mother was dependent on him and he had to adopt railroading as a profession.

Hard work has always been Mr. Vreeland's idea of success and he learned the railroad business from A to Z. He served on various roads, rising to the presidency of the Duluth and Iron Range. This he still had in addition to his Brooklyn duties.

Mr. Vreeland is a kindly, genial man of about 40. He is a handsome man, with easy lofty and interesting manners. Height and chastity both.

The position to which he is called is something as it does the superintendence of the operations of the lines between Brooklyn and New York, is one of the most important in the country.

UNIVERSITY TO EMBASSY.

Harvard Sends One Student to London and Takes Back Another.

Through two recent changes in the United States embassy at London Harvard university loses one student and gains one. The one gained by the university and lost by the embassy is Joseph H. Choate, jr., son of the ambassador, who has resigned as third secretary of the embassy in order to complete his course at Harvard. William Corcoran Eustis of Washington, nephew of James Biddle Eustis, former ambassador to France, succeeds him.

The student lost by the university and gained by the embassy is William Woodward, who has become secretary to Ambassador Choate in succession to W. E. Cutting. Mr. Woodward was graduated from the university in 1899 with distinguished honors and was at the time of his appointment to London finishing his third year at the Harvard Law school. He was admitted to the New York bar in January and until he received the appointment had intended practicing with a prominent New York law firm.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.

THE FATE OF REBELS

IMPROVEMENT IN WORLD'S TREATMENT OF NOTABLE PRISONERS.

In Former Times They Obtained Short Shrift, but Now They Are Maintained at Government Expense—Other Historic Examples.

Recent discussion of the fate of Emilio Aguinaldo, captured while organizing by the authorities of the United States the central power of the Philippine insurrection, has brought out the fact that the world does not now deal as it used to with rebellious leaders. Aguinaldo was treated in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare as established and recognized by the nations of the earth when he was given the privilege of surrendering on parole for the remainder of his days the honor was accepted as extended and magnanimous grace.

Nowadays all that is changed. The world seems to have grown more humane. And it seems that rebels, if they are captured instead of being killed in battle must be particularly fortunate persons. Almost all of the examples of this class within the past century have ranged from advantages of a physical standpoint and support by their captors, with the certainty of pardon in the end.

With the case of captives may be placed Napoleon, although the great Corsican was not by any means a rebel. But he had stirred within his own nation and throughout Europe a conquering host through one of his own moods. As originally erected, however, in 1806, it was a two story structure 90 feet long and 40 in width, built of stone from the neighboring hills and lined with white duff for mortar. It was the considered a very large edifice for the times. It stands close by the Lower Pacific railroad tracks, three miles west of Bull River station, in Riley county. It is to be hoped a state capitol building will stand for all time and it gives an interesting indication of the good events in the history of the state that 100 years within its walls.

The story of the choice of this building as the capitol of Kansas is decidedly interesting to all students of Kansas history. In 1854 Kansas territory was organized and A. H. Reeder an Ohio man, appointed its first governor. During those days the cries of all the nations were represented on the frontiers, for it was here being fought what were really the outlined state borders of the later and greater struggle of the civil war.

Until late in 1854 the pro-slavery men of Kansas expected that the capital of the territory would be situated on the Missouri line. But Governor Reeder, a free state man, decided against such close proximity to a state with slavery tendencies, and early in 1855 he declared Pawnee near Fort Riley, the capital of Kansas. Pawnee had been laid out in 1854 by free states.

The law creating the Pawnee building was the grand statehouse, and then the pro-slavery men seized the upper hand, and the capital was located at Shawnee Mission. This was only the first of many perplexities of the Kansas capital, for first and last the state has had seven seats of authority. After the legislature had adjourned at Pawnee the pro-slavery men made a spectacular effort to destroy the town. Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, extended the boundaries of the Fort Riley reservation further to the east, bringing the town site on government land. Only military buildings were allowed to remain, and the settlers of the town were ordered to leave at once. Failing to do so, they were ejected by the soldiers. The men departed, then had all the buildings razed, and nothing remains of Pawnee but the old statehouse, and this has been through a cyclone and storm. The hole in the wall was caused by a cannon shot fired by the soldiers in an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the building at the time of the demolition of the others.

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

Then there is Arabi Pasha. In 1881 Arabi, at the head of the Egyptian army, was practically dictator of Egypt and as such defied the forces of both France and England. Warships of both these countries were sent to overawe the rebels and to make a prisoner of Arabi Pasha. After a stubborn resistance and the decisive defeat of the latter at Tel el Kebir he was captured by the British troops, together with his staff. Arabi was placed on trial on a charge of high treason. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced, together with his staff, to banishment to the island of Ceylon. This was in 1882, and Arabi was only about 42 years of age. He has lived in Ceylon ever since, a welcome guest at the homes of the British authorities on the island. He has received a large allowance from the British government. At 42 he was a savage. At 60 he is a venerable and gentle old man. A few months ago he was pardoned. No one can regret that the British government has lost anything by its humane treatment of Arabi, and yet a century or two ago the suggestion that rebels should be confined for 19 years at the expense of the government supporting them would have been received with derisive sneers. Surely, "the world do move."

A strong contrast to the British treatment of Arabi Pasha is furnished by the manner in which Napoleon disposed of Toussaint L'Ouverture just about a century ago. L'Ouverture was the famous negro slave, soldier, statesman and, according to most accounts, patriot, who founded the republic of Santo Domingo. He at first took the oath of allegiance to the French republic, and then, dissatisfied with French treatment of the island, he assumed control. After losing many thousands of men the French subdued Toussaint, and he was treacherously seized and imprisoned. His transfer to France and his confinement in a cold and dismal dungeon followed. He suffered from lack of food and illness, dying at the end of ten months' imprisonment of consumption and starvation.

France's most recent captive of the sort is Ranavalona, queen of Madagascar. The French have claimed this large island for about two centuries, and when the enterprising queen was detected in a plot to overthrow French authority they decided to send her into exile. She was taken first to a little island, but this proved ineffective to stop the spirit of revolt. It was then decided to transport Ranavalona to Algeria. A fine villa has been given her for a residence, and she has a staff of servants and an allowance of $5,000 a year. It is said that she thoroughly enjoys existence.

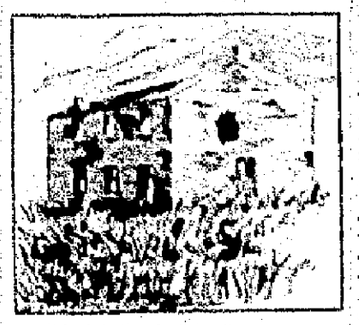
Compare with Ranavalona's fate that of the young, beautiful and accomplished Lady Jane Grey, who about three centuries ago plotted to become queen of England. She was sent to the Tower and then beheaded.

The improvement in the treatment of captives is only in line with the general humanization of warfare. It is pleasant to recall that our government has been a leader in these respects. We made an enthusiastic friend out of an enemy in the case of Admiral Cervera by our courteous treatment of that brave old Spaniard.

FIRST CAPITOL OF KANSAS.

Interesting State Relic of the Sunflower State to Be Preserved.

Members of the Society of Bleeding Kansas, which has undertaken to preserve the history of the Central States back to the dates of the first settlers, are aroused by a recent action of the Kansas legislature. This body has now asked the federal government to cede to the state a few acres of ground included in the Fort Riley military reservation in central Kansas. The land asked for is just the part where four of the oldest public buildings in the state are located. It is proposed to make a state capitol of a building used since 1855, and it gives an interesting indication of the good events in the history of the state that 100 years within its walls.



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SHE IS CITY ATTORNEY.

Proud Distinction Gained by Miss Anderson of Palmyra, Mo.

The number of women attorneys is already large and is rapidly growing, but it has remained for the inhabitants of a Missouri town to make a woman their legal representative. Palmyra, the county seat of Marion county, in the eastern part of the state, has just thus distinguished itself by electing Miss Mary Anderson its city attorney. Miss Anderson is probably the first and only woman city attorney in the United States.

She is only 23 years old, but in addition to her practice as a lawyer she is a notary public and a political stump speak-

MISS MARY ANDERSON AND HER DOG.

er. Miss Anderson was educated at Centenary college, situated at Palmyra, and received her degree at 18. She first determined to study law while reading Blackstone during a convalescence. Miss Anderson's father is also a Palmyra attorney, and his daughter is associated with him in practice. She was admitted to the bar in September, 1900, and has achieved considerable success in practice.

At the latest city election, at the earnest solicitation of her friends, she decided to run for city attorney and was elected. The city has had not the least cause to regret its choice.

CUBA'S SUGAR CROP.

AMERICAN CAPITALISTS PREPARING TO INVEST IN THE ISLAND.

Two Million Dollars to Be Spent For Machinery and Equipment of a New Plant—How the Cane Is Planted and Ground.

Before the Spanish-American war we heard a great deal about the fertility and richness of Cuba, and it was thought that when peace had come to the troubled island many Americans would find fortunes there in the sugar and tobacco fields. It is true enough that Cuba soil is of unequaled fertility and that fortunes are to be made there, but they have not yet materialized, owing probably to its unsettled political fortunes. A combination of American capitalists just formed, however, proposes exploiting the Cuban sugar fields and to that end has acquired thirty acres of land in the eastern part of the island. Nearly 10,000 acres of this are already under cultivation, while on the rest the work of planting sugar cane will be begun immediately.

The work of the new American company is believed to be the first step in the consolidation of the various large sugar interests of Cuba. The company, in which a number of millionaires are interested, among them the Havemeyers, clearly means to do business on a large scale. Contracts aggregating more than $2,000,000 for machinery, equipment, etc., have been made in this country, and a railroad 30 miles long is to be built on the estate. Grinding operations are to begin next December, by which time it is believed that 250,000 tons of cane will be ready to be handled.

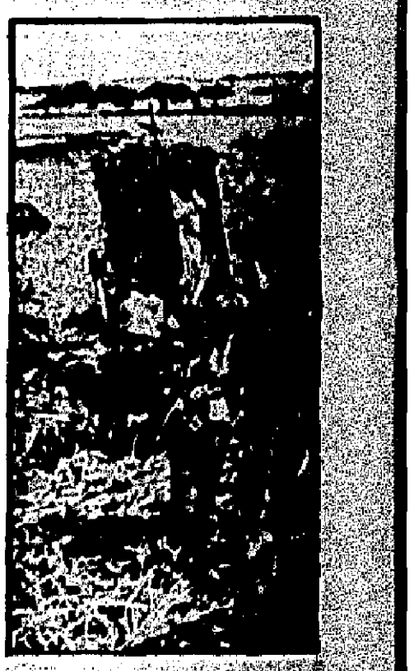
The equipment for the new company already ordered includes a steam plant of 8,000 horsepower, buildings, pumps, machine shops, 200 sugar cars, tanks, etc. The mills will have a daily capacity for grinding 3,000 tons of cane. They will be fitted up in the latest and most approved style, with machinery made exclusively in the United States.

With the exception of 800 acres in the immediate vicinity of the factory the tracts were already under growth are being divided among colonists who will cultivate the fields and deliver the cane at the factory for a certain percentage of their crop. This plan will, it is believed, insure the greatest possible return. The laborers will, of course, be negroes, since it is almost if not quite impossible for a white man to work in the Cuban sugar fields.

The busiest time in the height of the sugar harvest in Cuba, for it begins late in January and lasts until May, the planting season taking place during the breaks in the wet season, which lasts from June until the end of November. Sugar cane is not grown from seed, but from cuttings or slips taken from the top of the plant, the lower leaves of which are stripped off. When stuck in the ground at regular intervals to a depth of about two inches, the cane slips soon take root and in about six months reach maturity, growing sometimes, but rarely, to a height of 20 feet. The cane is usually cut with the well known machete.

When the cane is cut, it is taken to the mill, which immediately sets to work pressing out the sweet juice. As it comes out it is a pale green syrup, which flows into the troughs prepared for it. In its first state it soon turns acid and consequently must be boiled and clarified immediately or else it would be ruined, and this is one of the principal reasons for the busy appearances of a Cuban sugar plantation during harvesting season. The work must not be interrupted, but goes on night and day. Reliefs of hands relieve each other, rest being impossible, even on the Sabbath. The juice goes through a number of mechanical processes, boiling, clarifying, filtering, etc., before it finally emerges as golden syrup or as moist sugar.

The main drawback to the prosperity of the Cuban sugar plantations is the scarcity of cattle, indispensable to cultivation of the cane. Foreign cattle imported at considerable cost must be acclimated before they are of much use, and the native cattle have almost all been used as food for both Cubans and Spaniards. It is hoped that the importation of American mules and of cattle from Porto Rico will solve the problem.



CUTTING CANE ON A CUBAN SUGAR PLANTATION.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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THE SCHOOL BOARD

It Reorganizes by Electing U. K. Guthery President and John J. Crawley Treasurer.

M. B. DICKERSON ELECTED CLERK

After a Number of Minor Matters Receive Attention the Board Goes Into a Star Chamber Session To Elect a Superintendent, but the Matter is Delayed.

At a meeting of the old board of education, held Monday evening, all the members except Waples were present to have a part in the closing of the business of that organization, and to witness the installation of the new members.

William Schaffner, a member of the old board, re-elected for another term of three years, presented his certificate of election, and was sworn in by President C. C. Fisher before the old board proceeded to business.

The regular monthly accumulation of bills was disposed of after the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read and approved.

This concluded the business of the old board, which, on motion of Crawley, adjourned sine die.

Messrs. J. P. Sweney, elected for a term of one year, and W. B. Spaulding, elected for a term of three years, presented their certificates of election and were sworn in.

J. J. Crawley was chosen temporary chairman and the board proceeded to organize by electing a president.

The first ballot gave Fisher one vote, Guthery three votes and Schaffner one. Schaffner stated that he would not accept the position, and the second vote gave Fisher two and Guthery four votes, whereupon Guthery was declared elected.

It required three votes to elect a vice president, Mr. Schaffner being chosen. M. B. Dickerson, who, although no longer a member of the board, was elected clerk, a very good testimonial to the service he has given in that capacity.

John J. Crawley was elected treasurer on the second ballot, Mr. Schaffner receiving two votes and Mr. Crawley four.

This concluded the work of organization, and the clerk presented a communication from the county auditor, showing the amount of property subject to a tax levy in Marion as being $6,083,520. The law allows a school tax levy of eight mills and an additional levy of one mill for kindergarten purposes, or in all nine mills. It was the sentiment of the board that a levy of the full amount allowed by law will not be necessary. The levy will be arranged for at the next meeting. Teachers and janitors cost the city about $28,000 a year and make the heaviest item of expense in the educational department.

At this point President U. K. Guthery stated that his business would make it necessary for him to take about a five weeks' trip, and it would not be possible for him to attend the next meeting, but if the board desired, he would appoint the committees at once.

Mr. Crawley mentioned that, as Mr. Guthery was going away, it might be well to elect a superintendent of public instruction and made a motion that the board go into executive session for that purpose, which was promptly acted upon.

There is no report of the secret session, but the presumption is that the discussion related to the term of election and salary to be paid. There is apparent unanimity on the question of Mr. Powell's reelection, but a difference of opinion on the subject of increased salary and the length of term. The meeting was not attended by any action in the matter.

The Houghton Buggy Co., Marion, Ohio, are the largest dealers in Central Ohio and can undersell any one else. They have top buggies at $40.00 up. Surries at $65.00 up. Three-inch tire farm wagons complete $56.00. wk-tf

One Way Out.

A Resident of Marion Shows the Way.

Only one way to cure a bad back.

Liniment and plasters may relieve it. They won't cure it.

Backache means sick kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills.

Marion people prove this.

Read a case of it:

Mrs. C. F. Barringer of 157 south State street, says: "I suffered from depressing backaches, was embarassed by the kidney secretions, was burdened with languor and exhaustion mornings and felt so miserable that I went to W. B. Foye's drug store and procured Doan's Kidney Pills. They removed the whole trouble, including attacks of headaches, which frequently bothered me. My husband also found Doan's Kidney Pills most beneficial and used them with the most satisfactory results."

Sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

GALVESTON RECOVERING.

C. M. Walston Talks About the Catastrophe—Business Is Not Affected.

"Any one who has never been in Galveston and goes there now would never know there had been a storm," said C. M. Walston to a Kansas City Journal man.

"Business has not been very much impaired, and, while many people left Galveston on the heels of the tornado, a great many have come back, and among them are many new faces. As for the number of deaths in the tornado, that will never be known to a certainty. I believe it was between 10,000 and 12,000, but so many families were always coming and going on the gulf steamers that even the census taken immediately after the catastrophe could not be relied on. Work on the sea wall is progressing rapidly, and when completed it will be a bulwark of safety.

"Two thickly residenced blocks on the south side of the island were completely washed away by the storm, and the fort at the west end of the island is now at the water's edge, whereas formerly it was a block and a half distant. During the great storm the average depth of water on Galveston island was ten feet."

Mr. Walston said the people of Galveston at the beginning of the storm did not think much of the water rising, because only two months previously there had been a terrific rainstorm, and the water was three feet deep all over the city. He said the enormous damage to property was on account of the high wind, arising in the northeast and blowing the water up the streets, then veering to the southeast with like results, so that when the two currents met in the center of the city they formed a diathective tidal wave, which, receding, carried everything away with it.

PHILIPPINE HARBORS.

Fine Lot of Charts of Them Will Be Made by the End of 1901.

Our coast and geodetic survey has made plans for charting the harbors and coast of the Philippine Islands. A while ago the survey established an office at Manila, in charge of Mr. G. R. Putnam, who is now engaged with a number of assistants preparing for the surveys of the season. It is expected that active work will soon begin and that sufficient data will be collected before the close of the year to make it practicable to publish charts of all the larger harbors among the islands.

The work, however, will not be confined to the most important ports, but many of the minor harbors that serve as points of distribution for the inter-island trade will also be charted, says the New York Sun. There is at present little map material that is of any service in the navigation of these minor ports, though they play an important part in the commerce of the Philippines. In the absence of railroads and good highways these little ports are the collecting points for the products of all the surrounding country, which small vessels carry to the larger ports for shipment to foreign purchasers.

A considerable number of the small harbors, for example, are known as "the hemp ports," because they are the collecting and shipping points for this unique article of Philippine commerce. As approaches to these harbors are little known the work of the coast and geodetic survey will be of great usefulness to navigation and commerce. It will also supply important information needed for our better acquaintance with the geography of our new possessions in the orient.

RISE OF AUTOMOBILES.

All Types Being Tested in the United States.

"The success of gasoline automobiles in France brought about the revival of steam automobiles in England and America and was immediately emulated in the United States by the construction of electric automobiles.

"It has been reserved for the twentieth century to witness the simultaneous development of automobile construction along all three lines at so rapid a rate that it is impossible as yet to tell which is in the ascendant," writes Edward Emerson, Jr., in Munsey's Magazine for April. "Whatever the outcome, it is plain already that the contest is to be decided in America, for in this country alone all the different principles of construction have found ready acceptance and are pushed forward to their logical conclusion with youthful vigor. With accustomed conservatism, English automobile constructors cling to steam propulsion. In France and Germany progress is made chiefly in the development of gasoline machines. To America, naturally, fell the leadership in the construction of electric automobiles, but that leadership bids fair to be rivaled by American builders of gasoline and steam automobiles as well. Some firms in the United States turn out all three classes in almost equal perfection."

Wolf Whips a Pack of Hounds.

Details of a thrilling fight in which an enormous timber wolf vanquished a pack of 18 hounds reached Mattoon, Ills., the other day. It occurred on the Sizemore farm, near Marley, Edgar county, and was witnessed by Siebert Scott, William Creech and Mark Davidson, who were at work in a sugar camp, says the Chicago Record. They saw the wolf running, followed by the dogs. The pursued animal was weak from the long chase and, seeing the men, ran into a shallow creek. There it turned at bay. The hounds attacked it viciously for an hour, but retired with slit noses, lacerated flanks and bleeding bodies. The wounded but victorious wolf was shot and killed by Scott as it clambered upon the bank.

IS INCORPORATED

The Central Ohio Loan and Trust Company of Marion Is Chartered for Business.

FIFTY THOUSAND CAPITAL STOCK

Is Fully Subscribed and Company Will Proceed To Organize and Make Ready for Business—Many of Marion's Prominent Business Men Are Identified with New Company.

A certificate of incorporation was granted at Columbus Tuesday to The Central Ohio Loan and Trust company of Marion, with a capital of $50,000. The incorporators include Harry True, George D. Copeland, Charles C. Fisher, George B. Christian, C. H. Norris, J. F. Prendergast, John A. Schroeter, Frank A. Huber, W. L. Warner, Henry Ackerman, S. G. Kleinmuller, John D. Owens and J. G. Leffler. Several other names are given in the list of stock subscribers.

Marion's growth financially, along with its industrial development, has made a field here for the operation of such a company, and this new organization, with such a list of stockholders as the names of incorporators indicate, will be cordially welcomed.

The charter was secured Tuesday by Attorney George D. Copeland. There is no intimation of what the official organization will be, but a trusted directory and capable executive officers may be expected as a matter of course.

The capital of $50,000 is fully subscribed and the company will be ready for business as soon as its organization is effected, which will immediately follow. The company will do a general loan and trust business, administering estates, etc., in conformity to the Ohio law. The Marion company is among the first to be chartered under the amended Ohio laws permitting the grant of charters to companies of $50,000.

UNCALLED-FOR

Are the Following Letters at the Local Postoffice.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the local postoffice at this date:

Emberling, Mr. Della; Eckert, Mr. F. R.; Knight, Mr. Clifford H.; McCombs, Mr. Frank; Miles, Mr. B. D.; Pharis, Carl; Price, Mr. J. H.; Stahl, Mr. C. O.; Smoyer, John; Thomas, Mr. M. E.; Wood, Hugh; Wright, Mr. Pat (2); Bradley, Miss Ethel; Corbett, Miss Marguerite; Ford, Miss Adaline; Thomas, Miss Minnie; Welsh, Mrs. Daisy; Winn, Miss Fay;—Theatrical—Davenport, Mr. Ed; Lostlan, Adolphe; Roberts, Mr. Frank.

J. B. Fisher, P. M.

SUFFERED FOR YEARS

With Kidney Trouble—A Case That Baffled the Best Doctors.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 13, 1900.

I make the following statement for the benefit of people in advanced years: I have used Dr. C. D. Warner's Compound of Seven Cures with the best possible results. I am sixty-five years old and have suffered more or less with my kidneys for over three years. After taking eight bottles of your Seven Cures I feel like a new man. I can truthfully recommend it as one of the greatest remedies of the age.

Yours respectfully,

H. Stickle.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Nervo Plasters.

SALISBURY AND HIS WHEEL.

Humorous Spectacle to Amuse Wise Men of the Future.

The wise men of future ages will look back with a good deal of amusement on the funny little semi-civilization which now seems so interesting. One picture in particular, we should say, will amuse these students of the future, says the New York Journal. The picture we have in mind is as follows: In a small inside part of London is a large, ——ian building called Buckingham palace. This is one of the residences of the short, stout English king, Edward VII. It is big enough to house a thousand such stout women, but it is usually empty because the king is living somewhere else.

Around this palace there is a big garden, with very smooth walks, all inclosed and hidden by a stone wall. The English sparrow flying over the garden and looking down curiously sees an old man with broad shoulders and thick, bushy beard racing around these smooth paths on an old fashioned tricycle, reducing his flesh and improving his wind. This old man with the bushy beard is Lord Salisbury, the real ruler of England. The newspapers have announced that "by special royal permission" he is "permitted" to ride his tricycle on the royal paths.

In other words, a little fat king who is nothing and does nothing keeps a great big palace empty. A brainy statesman minister, burdened with the real cares and the real power of government, rides around the royal paths on his little tricycle "by permission" of the little fat king. That seems very reasonable to Englishmen at present. The thing will come before long when even Englishmen will laugh at the idea.

Recently the new English king showed signs of grief and irritation when a deputation of citizens called upon him "in frock coats." He said they must always appear hereafter before his noble, imperial and majestic little personality dressed in court costume. He added, "This is no republic."

As a matter of fact England is an absolute republic. It has not yet had time to remove surgically a vermiform appendix which it calls King Edward VII. But there is no nation in the world ruled to more genuinely republican fashion than is England. We do not except the United States, France or Switzerland. In England men stand up for their rights and get them. They don't stand clubbing by policemen, and they don't tolerate special privileges for owners of large fortunes.

The real head of the nation is the Marquis of Salisbury, who is elected by the people and can be turned out of office in five minutes any day in the year if the people's representatives in parliament are dissatisfied with him. If anything can be more republican than the sight of this real ruler of England riding his little tricycle every day and working harder than any clerk in a store, we should like to know what it is.

NOTED CHINESE OFFICER.

Facts About General Tung-Fu-Siang, Leader of a Recent Outbreak.

General Tung-Fu-Siang, who has headed the recent outbreak in China, is regarded as by far the most formidable of all the Chinese generals—some observers say the only real leader and tactician among them. The fact that he might lead a rebellion has always been remembered as a circumstance of a thrilleting character, the more so as his followers are believed to be the best drilled and equipped of the various Chinese armies and profess the greatest loyalty to Tung, says the New York Times.

Tung is neither a Manchoo nor a Chinese, but a Mohammedan or possibly a Mohammedan, who was born somewhere in what Kipling calls "the back of beyond," in central Asia. He was first heard of by foreigners as a brigadier at Aksu, in Kashgaria. This was in 1880, and five years later he appeared in an important capacity—that of the leader to whom was intrusted the task of crushing the rebellion in Kiang-Su.

At the time of the war with Japan Tung took a large force from central Asia for the defense of Peking, and while at the capital he seems to have obtained a great hold on the esteem of the empress dowager, for since then his voice in the imperial councils has been a very powerful one. At one time, indeed, it seems that Tung was growing altogether too powerful to suit the tastes of the court, and a new place was found for him—the command of the troops in Shansi, Shensi and Kiang-Su.

In 1900 Tung suddenly appeared at Peking with 10,000 troops, mostly Mohammedans, and since then, until a few months ago, he virtually had the court at his mercy. He boasted that no foreigner should enter the city and is said to have directed the bombardment of the foreign quarters at Tien-tsin. He was reported to be upon the point of using his guns on the legations after he had retreated before the international forces. He was later impeached by the viceroys and, it is said, fled to Shansi. His execution was demanded, but it was represented by the Chinese that his following was so large that it would be dangerous to press matters in this connection. Eventually he practically defied the court, but was sentenced to be deprived of his rank and degraded.

A ST. LOUIS FAIR BUILDING.

Novel Structure Proposed Will Be Connected With Moving Sidewalk.

Gotthold Langer of St. Louis has designed a building for the World's fair which he estimates will be large enough to hold all the important exhibits from America and foreign countries.

All parts of the building will be connected by a moving sidewalk and will be square at the base and cylindrical at the top, says the Chicago Record-Herald. It is estimated that it will cost $1,000,000. It will be constructed of steel. The base will be 200 feet square, the second terrace will be 200 feet square, and the third, which is the base of the tower, will be 100 feet square. The tower will be 100 feet in diameter and will have about ten stories.

The height of the structure will be 350 feet. From the ground to the top of the tower a moving sidewalk will carry visitors, moving so slowly that one can step from it with safety and look at any of the exhibits. The sidewalk will be about 4 feet 6 inches wide. A concert hall will be on the top floor. The other floors will be devoted to exhibits, every country having its separate division, and above its division the flag of the country will be displayed.

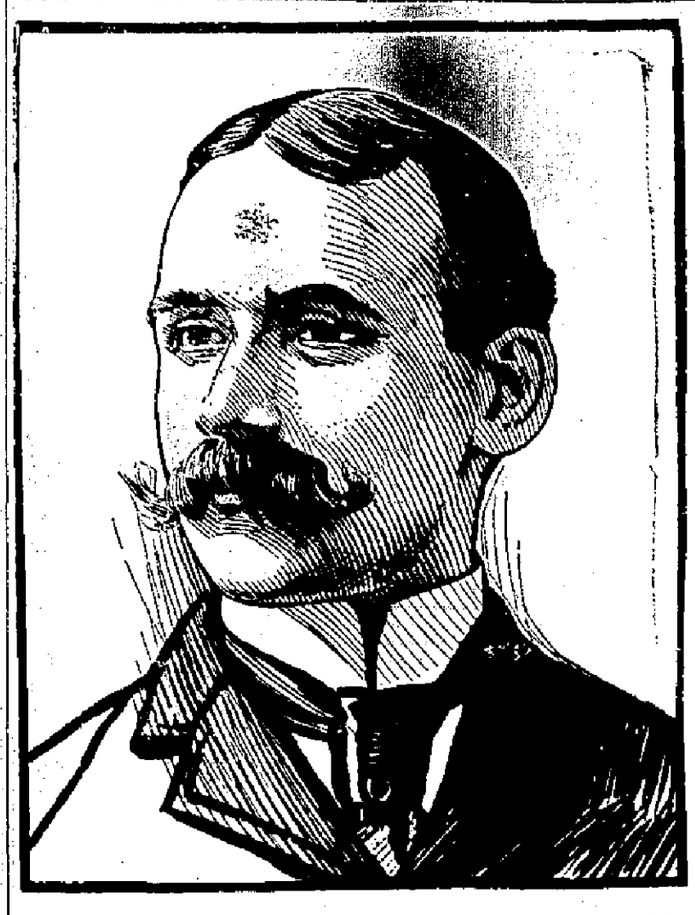
Mr. Langer thinks space could be saved by the erection of the building he has designed.

An Unbridled Texas Mosquito.

William Labatt, assistant ticket agent for the Santa Fe, captured and caged a mosquito the other morning claimed to be the largest and fiercest ever seen in this section of the country, says the Galveston News. Labatt discovered the insect perched on an inkstand on the counter. The insect is on exhibition in a glass case and is attracting considerable attention as the giant of his race. It is over a half inch long and stands about an inch high.

Bodily pain loses its terror if you've a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house. Instant relief in cases of burns, cuts, sprains, accidents of any sort.

A son was born Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilhelm of Chase street.



FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

It is now understood that the return of Minister Loomis is for the purpose of making to President McKinley a report in person of the doings of the Castro government concerning the asphalt lake dispute. Although Minister Loomis has not been recalled, it is not expected that he will return to his post. He has had enough of Venezuela.

100 PILLS 25c

LIVERITA

THE UP-TO-DATE

LITTLE LIVER PILL

100 PILLS 25c

LIVERITA for SICK HEADACHE
LIVERITA for DYSPEPSIA
LIVERITA for FLATULENCE
LIVERITA for HEARTBURN
LIVERITA for PAIN AFTER EATING
LIVERITA for WANT OF APPETITE
LIVERITA for ACIDITY OF STOMACH
LIVERITA for NAUSEA
LIVERITA for SOUR STOMACH
LIVERITA for SLOW DIGESTION
LIVERITA for FULLNESS
LIVERITA for FOUL BREATH
LIVERITA for BAD TASTE IN MOUTH
LIVERITA for COATED TONGUE

$500 REWARD

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill.

LIVERITA for BILIOUSNESS
LIVERITA for SALLOW FACE
LIVERITA for TORPID LIVER
LIVERITA for CONSTIPATION
LIVERITA for SLUGGISH BOWELS
LIVERITA for PILES
LIVERITA for BLOTCHES & PIMPLES
LIVERITA for MUDDY COMPLEXION
LIVERITA for JAUNDICE
LIVERITA for INSOMNIA
LIVERITA for BAD BLOOD
LIVERITA for KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
LIVERITA for BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION
LIVERITA for WOMEN and CHILDREN

40 PILLS 10c

LIVERITA

THE UP-TO-DATE

Little LIVER Pill

NERVITA MEDICAL CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

15 PILLS 5c

For sale by the Dunbble Pharmacy, North Main Street.

STEEVES & PASTERS,
DENTISTS,
111½ W. Center St. Phone 2384.

Dr. M. C. Steeves, graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, with years of experience and observation. Dr. W. F. Pasters, graduate of Dental department of The Ohio Medical University, with all the modern ideas pertaining to dental science.

G. H. MASTERS, M. D.,
PROSPECT, OHIO.

Rectal specialist, late of New York Polyclinic, has removed his office to Snell House parlors, No. 229 east Church street, Marion, Ohio, where he will be found during the summer, WEDNESDAY of each week, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Will guarantee a cure of all rectal diseases, viz: Hemhorrhoids, (or piles), fissures, fistula ulcer prolapse, chronic or malignant diseases of every character.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Authority and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him Free of Charge and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. As he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He remains at Marion but four days each visit, and if your case requires more time he will continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 12,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to be filled, others dead, and a large number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System. Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, all long-standing and chronic diseases. All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping in a place, crowds of people consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he points by tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or remain under his care as often as they choose during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, Dr. Kutchin quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polypoid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times has visited the great Medical Schools, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, in the United States and Europe, and has not hesitated at expending thousands of dollars in improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruments and Medicinal Agents, Scientific Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in general practice do not detect. Least, and rare, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and effective means to examine correctly, or treat with success such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indulgences practiced produce. These, when followed to excess, usually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. Dr. Kutchin has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful and celebrated specialist for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless removed by a skillful hand. Are you afflicted? Your case may now be perfectly curable, but Remember, every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be Too Late.

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them until other means, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Terms Worms removed in from three to five hours without operation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

New Reber House, Marion, O., on Wednesday, April 24. Office Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., 1901.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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THE OLD AND NEW

Last Meeting of the Old City Council Is Followed by First Meeting of the New.

S. E. BARLOW ELECTED PRESIDENT

D. M. Odaffer Is Named as Clerk. Changes in Police Force—Fire Department Is the Same—Chief To Wear Uniform—Everybody Gets a Raise of Salary—Committees.

Mayor—David M. Odaffer.

Members—A. R. Patterson, Edward Ireland, W. C. Wooley, John Berry, S. Elliott, J. G. Evans, J. Wertz.

Clerk—James Knapp, chief; Geo. H. E. Vine, James Barber, Guy Watkins.

Board of health—B. F. Waples, M. D.

Library trustees—J. J. Crawley, W. Dwyer.

President of council—S. E. Barlow.

President pro tem of council—I. A. Merchant.

Street and alley committee—I. A. Merchant, S. E. Barlow, M. Lawrence.

Finance committee—H. B. Hane, A. E. Cheney, S. E. Barlow.

Sanitary and sewer committee—J. H. Berry, D. H. Harvey, Jr., Jacob Mayer.

Electric light and gas committee—A. E. Cheney, D. H. Harvey, Jr., M. Clary.

Printing committee—M. Lawrence, I. A. Merchant, P. Dwyer.

Fire department and waterworks committee—J. W. Schrote, I. A. Merchant, S. E. Barlow.

Sanitary committee—D. H. Harvey, Jr., M. Lawrence, D. W. Murphy.

Police committee—B. F. Mouser, A. E. Cheney, I. A. Merchant.

Ordinance and franchise committee—H. B. Hane, A. E. Cheney, S. E. Barlow.

Printing and supplies committee—H. B. Hane, J. W. Schrote, A. E. Cheney.

The above is a summary of the appointments confirmed by the new council at its first meeting Monday evening, and its organization, which was performed after the old council had finished its business and adjourned sine die.

The old council was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by President Beadle. All the members were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Upon the president's call for the ward and township reports, Mr. Merchant, the chairman of the street and alley committee, presented a petition from the property owners on Edward street, between Silver street and the Erie railroad crossing, asking that council place a four foot plank walk on that thoroughfare between the points named. The petition called for the walk on both sides of the street, and on one on the Uncapher street. The petition was put in the form of a resolution, which was read the required three times and adopted.

Charles Hofstetter's bond of $5,000, to insure the satisfactory completion of the Greenwood street paving contract, was accepted. His bondsmen are J. W. Scott, D. R. Crissinger and himself.

A resolution to instruct the city clerk to pay the claim of $370.21 made against the city by the Nypano Railroad company for extending Bennett street across the company's property was adopted.

Three ordinance No. 25, paying the city employes, and a number of bills, was passed.

Mayor McClure's quarterly report ending April 15, 1901, was accepted. The report showed that $294 had been paid in the city treasury from the mayor's court in the past three months.

Contractor H. Hoyle's estimate of $116.87 for the Olney avenue sewer, the same contractor's estimate of $56.20 for the sewer in the alley between Main and Prospect streets, and his estimate of $350 for the sewer in the alley between Main and State, and Mark and George street, were ordered placed in the claim ordinance.

S. E. Barlow, chairman of the fire and waterworks committee, recommended that the four firemen who have been getting only $45 per month for their services, have their salaries increased. The men during the first six months are to receive $50 per month, the second six months $45, and the first year $50 per month. The firemen who were appointed for only one year are also in the recommendation required to wear regulation uniforms the coats to be dark blue, double breasted and made of a dark blue cloth, the vest and pants to be made of a similar material. They are also required to wear helmets all the time. The resolution was amended by a motion to increase the salary of the fire chief to $75 per month. The fire chief is also required to wear a uniform. The amended resolution was carried.

A resolution that the members of the police receive $50 per month was carried, and will become effective May 1.

An invoice of the city property was ready by the city clerk, and ordered placed on file.

A vote of thanks to the retiring street commissioner J. H. Rinsler, was passed.

Resolutions to present a vote of thanks to City Clerk James I. Beatty, Councilman Odaffer and Ireland, and Mayor W. H. McClure, were passed unanimously.

A motion was then made that the council adjourn, but before the motion was seconded, Mr. Clary secured the floor and presented a resolution that north Prospect street be paved with Lexan instead of Pattonhart blocks. The passage of this resolution was the last act performed by the old council which adjourned sine die at 8:50 o'clock.

After an intermission of about five minutes, the new mayor, who had been sworn into office in the usual manner, called the new council to order. Messrs. Berry and Dwyer, the new councilmen, were sworn. Mr. Cheney then moved that Mr. Barlow be elected president of council. The election was unanimous, as was also that of Mr. Merchant as president pro tempore.

The prediction in Monday's Star that Mr. Odaffer would be city clerk, was verified, although it is true that all of the members of council did not get together in the matter.

The name of Mr. Odaffer was placed in nomination by Mr. Cheney and that of E. H. Dodge by Mr. Mouser. A vote resulted in eight ayes for Odaffer and four for Dodge. Mr. Odaffer was declared the nominee.

The vote was as follows: Odaffer—Merchant, Lawrence, Barlow, Schrote, Harvey, Cheney, Hane and Murphy; Dodge—Berry, Clary, Mouser and Dwyer.

After the result had been announced, Mr. Dodge, who was among the numerous spectators in the council chamber, secured the floor and sarcastically suggested that Mr. Odaffer be pensioned for life.

The president and president pro tem were sworn in and Mr. Barlow took the president's chair, which was vacated by Mr. Mader, who then named his police appointees.

The nominations were confirmed, as were also those of the fire department.

The two new members of the board of health will serve for three years, as will also the new library trustees.

After Mr. Barlow had announced the various committees, council adjourned shortly after 9 o'clock.

The first named councilman on each committee is the chairman. It will be noticed that all are Republicans. Mr. Clary, one of the Democratic members, after the nominations had been announced, arose to his feet, and in an angry and sarcastic tone, asked the president if there were any more Republican chairmen of committees.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

$56.00 will buy of the Houghton Buggy Co. the best farm wagon on earth; 3 inch tires, 28 inch box, all complete and guaranteed. Don't buy until you see it. 45-tf

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Hoberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 13-wk-ly-s

MR. D. M. ODAFFER, THE NEW CITY CLERK.

NICE LITTLE LIST

Examiners Kennedy, Almendinger and Maloney Get Together at the Central Building.

AND HOLD EXAMINATION SATURDAY

These Desiring Certificates To Teach Appear Before Them and the Trouble Begins—Some of the Questions Are Easy of Answer, but Some of Them—O, My.

The following questions were given to a class of applicants at the Central school building Saturday, who sought certificates to teach:

Reading.

Explain the different methods of teaching beginners to read.

Why should silent reading receive special attention?

Name some faults common in oral reading. How do you correct these faults?

What is accent? What is emphasis?

F. A. Kennedy.

Physiology.

What are the lacteals? Their use?

What are glands? Their use?

Locate, describe, give structure and use of the liver.

What are the capillaries? Their use? Show how the blood is purified. Locate, describe and give use of the auditory nerves.

Name some cranial nerves that are purely motor. Some that are purely sensory.

How would you prevent the teeth and keep the stomach healthy?

What is the effect of alcohol on the circulation? On digestion?

S. W. Almendinger.

Orthography.

What is the use of silent letters? Name those that are never silent.

Name the redundant letters. The liquids. The sibilants.

What is word analysis?

Use and give the meaning of 3 prefixes and 3 suffixes.

Write words illustrating all the substitutes of e, i, and o short.

Define accent. Radical accent. What does different accent sometimes serve to do?

S. W. Almendinger.

Civil Government.

Define rights, duties. Why do they always exist together?

Who is the highest judicial officer in the United States? Of what court is he a member?

What determines the power of the United States? Of each separate state?

Discuss briefly the powers and duties of the governor of Ohio.

Define duties, excises, internal revenue and income tax.

How many constitutions has Ohio had? When was each adopted?

W. P. Maloney.

History.

Upon what did England base her claim in America? France? Spain?

What was Jefferson's embargo? How long did it last and what was its commercial effect?

Give a complete account of the annexation of Texas.

Give an account of the presidential election of 1876. Name the most important events of the administration of the president elected at that time.

What was the most important position held by each of the following: Hamilton, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Seward and Blaine.

What ex-president died recently? Name some of his most important public services.

W. P. Maloney.

Theory and Practice.

What is the first question an applicant for the office of teacher should ask himself? Give reasons for your answer.

What can you say of the value, the manner and frequency of general reviews?

What are some bad habits of study, and how would you correct them?

Name three noted educators whose lives and works have done much for the improvement of teachers.

What have you read and studied along the lines of psychology and pedagogy?

F. A. Kennedy.

Geography.

What studies may be readily correlated with geography? How?

Contrast the industries of western United States with those of Eastern United States.

Define earthquake, volcano. Name and locate the principal volcanic mountains of North America.

What is the capital of Venezuela, Bolivia, Montenegro, Denmark, Ecuador, and Oklahoma?

What is an artesian well? A geyser? Locate the principal geyser regions of the world.

Bound Idaho, Tennessee, Mississippi.

W. P. Maloney.

Grammar.

Define phrase, clause, sentence. Write the feminine of nephew, hero, baron, Paul, executor.

What are defective verbs? Redundant verbs? Name five of each.

When possessives are in apposition, how is the sign placed? Illustrate by sentence examples. According to use, how many classes are phrases divided? Illustrate by examples.

Correct if necessary and give reason: It might have been him who did it. Between you and I, I don't believe a word of it. He don't impress me favorably. Our teacher told us that the air was made of two gases.

At once came forth whatever creeps. Tell what part of speech each word is and give its relation.

What is abridgment? Write two laws to be observed in abridging subordinate clauses. In the following sentences abridge the clauses: We know that John is loved. That is a virtue that should be trusted. I knew a little boy who was very kind to all.

Write a sentence having an adverbial transitive verb whose object is modified by a noun in apposition. Write a sentence with a class noun in apposition with him.

Parse words in capitals: SHUN at a little distance AS she WALKED ACROSS the churchyard and DOWN the village she SEEMED to GLIDE rather than WALK. A dash of cold air.

S. W. Almendinger.

Arithmetic.

There are two church towers, one 150 feet high and the other 250 feet. An object upon the ground between them is 125 feet from the top of the first and 150 feet from the top of the second. Find distance between the tops.

Paid $1.75 for a horse and sold it for another, giving 5 per cent. addition money. For the second horse I received a third one for $2. I then sold the third horse for $150, what was my per cent of profit or loss?

What are the ages of A and B if 20 years ago A was 2/3 as old as B and the sum of their ages was then 50 years?

In what time will $ on produce $83 interest at 6 per cent?

How many bushels of wheat in a bin 10 feet long, 6 feet wide and 3 feet deep?

The sides of a triangle are 6 feet, 8 feet and 10 feet. What is the area?

A sum of money at interest amounts in 2 years to $240, and in 5 years to $300. Required the sum and rate per cent.

If 3-5 of the time past 9 o'clock a. m. equals 4/5 of the time to 11 o'clock p. m., what is the hour of the day?

The amount of $a money for 2 years at 5 per cent. + for 3 years at 6 per cent. + for 5 years at 8 per cent. What is his money?

What must I ask for flour worth $4 per barrel, that, after falling 25 per cent. on my price, I may gain 20 per cent?

F. A. Kennedy.

PRETTY WEDDING

Is Celebrated at the Hendley House at Noon Sunday.

A pretty wedding took place at the residence of J. D. Hendley of Cherry street, when Mr. John C. Cheney of Westfield, and Miss Marcia Somerville formerly of West Virginia, but now of Marion, were united in marriage by Mr. Hendley in the presence of a few immediate relatives, at noon Sunday, April 14, 1901.

After the ceremony the company repaired to the dining room and partook of an elegant wedding dinner given by Mrs. Hendley, a cousin of the bride. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Cheney departed for their future home near Richwood.

The bride was remembered with a number of handsome and valuable presents.

PATTON-WILSON.

A Wedding Ceremony Is Performed by Dr. Hendley Saturday.

Mr. Jesse W. Patton and Miss Edna Leota Wilson, both of Agenda, were married at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. J. L. Hendley, Saturday afternoon, April 13, 1901.

The young couple will reside at Agenda.

The little folks love Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Pleasant to take, perfectly harmless; positive cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma.

A RECEIVER NAMED

Charles H. Baird Is Placed by the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County

IN CHARGE OF A GROCERY STOCK

Shumaker & Archer Are Unable To Agree on the Method of Conducting Their Business, and the Latter Asks for the Receiver. A Foreclosure Case—Court News.

The grocery firm of Shumaker & Archer was put in the hands of a receiver Monday morning by Judge Sayre of the common pleas court. Charles H. Baird being appointed receiver. He qualified at once by giving the required bond, $2,000, and is now in charge of the stock on the west Center street.

The petition to have a receiver appointed was filed in common pleas court Monday by Wm. H. Archer, a member of the firm, by Mouser & Quigley, his attorneys. The petition stated that the firm had some outstanding indebtedness which was liable to be collected at any time, and it has not sufficient cash with which to pay. Should such a thing occur the goods and chattels of the firm would have to be sold in such a manner as would leave the members much money. The plaintiff and defendant were unable to agree on a means of raising the money for which reason a receiver was asked.

Benjamin Waddell, D. Copeland & Bartram, his attorneys, Monday filed a common pleas court petition against Annie O'Neil, Charles Hendinger, Kate Dresser, Irving A. Wilson and John C. Sowards, alleging that the defendant Annie O'Neil is indebted to him in the sum of $65.70, which amount was secured by mortgage on lots 7 and 10 in John Ballentine's addition to Marion owned by her. By an agreement of the mortgagee the defendant, Annie O'Neil, was to keep the house on the premises insured in a good company, but she failed to do so and the plaintiff had to pay the fire insurance as receipted. He asks that the property be sold and his claim be paid. The other defendants have or claim to have an interest which if so asked, they be compelled to set up or be forever barred.

Fred E. Gerber, prosecuting attorney, Friday filed in common pleas court the plaintiff's petition in the matter of the State of Ohio against Richard Sowders. The matter is to be settled by the Circuit court for a certain fee.

It will be remembered that Sowders was indicted for perjury, and when the matter came to trial he was found not guilty by the petty jury of the county. Wm. Pitts, and not properly qualified for the second term and there four cents not constitute an oath upon which a man could be found guilty of perjury. The proceeding attorneys believe differently, therefore to settle the matter up. If possible will what the decision is so far no Sowders is concerned for he has declared and can not be tried.

A suit to quiet title to forty acres of land in Grand township was begun in common pleas court Friday by Ely Hilscher through Mouser & Quigley his attorneys, against Sherman Clark, and others.

An answer putting a general denial to the allegations of the supplemental petition was filed in common pleas court Friday morning by Chrisman & Gothery, attorneys for the defendant, in the matter of Nathaniel Rose against the Hilbo Manufacturing company. The plaintiff is seeking to secure a judgment against the defendant for injuries received while employed in the defendant's shop. The answer sets up carelessness on the part of the plaintiff.

Jessie C. Beach by Charles Gerber her attorney has begun an action in common pleas court to secure a legal separation from her husband, Charles Beach, to whom she was married Feb. 5, 1895, on the grounds of gross neglect of duty, desertion and non-support.

JOHN WERLEY

Dies at the Home of His Son in Hammond Tuesday Morning.

John Werley aged eighty years died Tuesday at the home of a son Robert Werley of Hammond, Indiana, after having been ill some time, suffering from general feebleness and the disorders incident to old age. Mr. Werley was the father of Stephen and Frank Werley of this city. He leaves besides these seven other children.

Mr. Werley was well known in this city particularly to the older residents. He resided at Delaware years ago and transacted considerable business although at this period when Marion was in her infancy and Ward was only in its cradle. He was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1820 and came to this country while young. He was naturalized in this city.

The remains were brought here Wednesday morning on the train No. 15 at 5:30 o'clock, and were taken to the home of his son, Frank Werley on Dorcas street. The funeral occurred Thursday morning at 9 o'clock at the St. Mary's Catholic church, and the services will be interred in the St. Mary's Catholic cemetery.

AN ACCIDENT

Occurs at the Marion Ice and Cold Storage Plant Tuesday.

An accident occurred at the plant of the Marion Ice and Cold Storage company Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock which resulted in considerable damage. Workmen were engaged in excavating for the new addition to be erected on the west end of the plant and as the work progressed it was noticed that the wall in the west end of the boiler room was giving away.

An upper floor of the building contained about fifteen tons of ice and the weight of this gradually forced a portion of the wall out and crushed the floor beneath.

Before the crash came the workmen had plenty of time to reach a safe place, and therefore, no one was injured.

The accident will make it necessary to rebuild the entire west wall of the old building.

THOMAS BALDWIN

Dies at the Home of His Daughter at Rush Creek Tuesday Morning.

The aged Thomas Baldwin died Tuesday at 7:30 a. m. at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Bell White of Rush Creek, Pike county, of consumption. Mr. Baldwin had been a sufferer of that disease for the past five years, but struggled bravely against it until about two months ago, when he became worse and had since been bedfast.

Mr. Baldwin was born in Bowling Green township, and with the exception of a few years, has made this city and county his home, during the fifty-two years of his life. He leaves a wife, one daughter and two sons and a wide circle of friends throughout the county to mourn his death.

The funeral was held from the Rush Creek church at 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

Big Four R. R. Rates.

To California points $36.60 every Tuesday until April 30. 71-tf

To Bellefontaine, O., account state meeting Grand Army; fare for the round trip only $50; tickets on sale May 6, 7 and 8, good returning until May 10 inclusive. 116-tf-wk

To Springfield, O., account Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.; fare for the round trip only $1.90. Tickets on sale May 20 and 21, good returning May 25, inclusive. 116-tf-wk

To Springfield, account Commercial Travelers of America; fare for round trip, $1.90. Tickets on sale May 24 and 25, good returning until May 27, inclusive. 116-tf-wk

To Springfield, O., account Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias; fare for the round trip only $1.90. Tickets on sale May 27 and 28, good returning until May 31 inclusive. 116-tf-wk

To Lincoln, Neb., account German Baptists; one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 23 to 27 inclusive, good returning until June 4. 116-tf-wk

P. W. Mayer, agent.

A son was born Monday to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Halbauf of Meadow avenue.

New Platinotype Prints of popular subjects both in the sheet and framed, have just been received at

Vail's Art Store.

STEWART M. BRICE.

Mr. Brice, who is a son of the late Senator Calvin M. Brice, is a member of the New York city council and has been sentenced to ten days in prison and fined $478.38 for contempt of court in disregarding a former fine and mandamus. Young Mr. Brice is prominent in New York society.

DR. A. MELVILLE CRANE

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Calls Answered Promptly in the City or Country.

Diseases and Surgery of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Especial attention given to fitting of Spectacles.

Office and new building, 128 N. Center St. Residence 41 Marion, O.

Dr. F. M. Baldwin,

has introduced a New Combination Cabinet which he will use in the treatment of his customers, the cost being about the same as the most scientific and up-to-date treatment. Office hours 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 to 12 a. m.

218 W. Center Office Phone 104. Residence Phone 231.

CHARLES C. FISHER,

Attorney-at-Law.

Bennett Building.

George D. Copeland, John H. Bartram

COPELAND & BARTRAM,

Attorneys and Counselors At Law.

Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, South Main St., Marion, Ohio.

J. N. HOYT,

—THE—

MARION OPTICIAN,

Residence and Office, 310 South Main Street.

Mondays Only.

We Take

Farm Risks

And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other insurance agency in Marion Co.

Uncapher & McKinley.

THE

Farmers & Mechanics Bank Co.

MARION, OHIO.

Capital paid in $200,000
Surplus 21,000
Undivided profits 6,275

Accounts of Corporations, Farmers, Firms and Individuals solicited.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Drafts issued on foreign countries.

OFFICERS.

H. Hoberman, Pres. T. J. McMurray, Vice Pres.
D. D. Hane, Vice Pres. and Cashier.
H. W. Culbertson, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

H. Hoberman, T. J. McMurray, H. B. Hane, Geo. W. King, T. H. Harvey, H. Brooks, J. D. Heffner.

Eureka Harness Oil

A good looking harness and poor looking harness is the worst kind of a contradiction.

Not only makes the harness and the horse look better, but makes the leather soft and pliable, puts it into a condition to last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

Sold everywhere in Dressing cans. Made by the STANDARD OIL CO.

Give Your Horse a Chance!

THE

Marion County Bank Co.

(Successor to J. S. Reed & Co.)

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Cash Capital - - - - $250,000.00

Active deposit, Liberal treatment of customers in all departments consistent with the limits of safety. Mortgage and long time paper bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.

Deposit vault for valuable papers free to customers.

E. H. Johnson, President.
Henry True, Vice President.
W. H. Schaffner, Cashier.
C. D. Schaffner, Asst. Cashier.

Trained Voices

Are in Demand;
I can train them.

Herbert Hutchinson,

Voice Teacher,

232 S. Greenwood St., - - - Marion, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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GLANCE AT CORN KING.

Chief Characteristics of Plunger George H. Phillips.

ANIMATED TALKER, HARD WORKER

Practically Unknown a Year Ago, His Market Letters Are Now Considered the Most Reliable Issued by Any Operator—Very Nervous and High Strung in Disposition.

George H. Phillips, the Chicago Cash King, the man before whom Patten and Cuddahy have been forced to bow, the prime mover in the November corn corner in Chicago last fall, has again been successful in his heavy operations. The boy speculator, unknown to last fall, whose "nerve" and coal deposits unlimited, is now the central figure on the Chicago board of trade, and his trades on commission run up into the millions each day, writes a staff correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. His clerical force is kept working night and day, Sundays and holidays, checking up trades.

Associated with T. A. Cleage and William Leftwich of St. Louis, Mr. Phillips was enabled to pick up nearly all the long corn in both the local and the Chicago market. His purchasing began when the option was first traded in and continued until the high point was reached Saturday, March 30, when May corn at Chicago sold at 71½ cents, the highest point the future has sold at in six years.

Mr. Phillips is what may be termed a statistician bull. He founds his predictions on prices for the different commodities after carefully figuring up what the country has on hand and what demands are to be met. He believes in sentiment molding a market, but has himself try to turn sentiment in his direction. Since 1892, when he first began trading on the board of trade, he has been predicting 50 cents and better for the cash grain. In 1898 he sent out circulars to his friends in the country giving them figures on the situation and predicting a big advance in corn values. His predictions were not fulfilled till November, 1900, when the corn corner was successfully operated.

Mr. Phillips a year ago was practically unknown on the floor of the board of trade. Now he is known throughout the country as the most successful corn manipulator in the west. His customers are from every state and territory in the United States, and orders have come to him from Canada. He is young, very young in fact, but he is now the most conspicuous figure on the board of trade, and his market letters are considered the most reliable issued by any operator. Mr. Phillips has grown up with the grain business, and there is not a part of the trade that he has not intimately acquainted with. He has served his apprentice ship in nearly every capacity, from sample clerk up to a pit salesman. Mr. Phillips says:

"Fifteen years ago my highest aspiration was to be a pit salesman, with a salary of perhaps $15 a week. Later I wanted to grow a mustache and be allowed to take charge of some elevator at $100 a month. Then I thought I would be rich and could marry."

The first knowledge of the grain business that Mr. Phillips received was from his father, who conducted an elevator trade at Morris, Ills., where George H. Phillips was born. Mr. Phillips says, "The first I ever learned of an elevator was from jumping into the wheat bins in my father's elevator at Morris, Ills."

Mr. Phillips graduated from the high school at Morris in 1886 and came immediately to Chicago, expecting, as he said, to be welcomed with open arms and to be offered all kinds of remunerative positions. But he soon came to earth. There were no city officials at the train waiting to receive him. His diploma from the Morris High school did not make the impression that it was expected to do, and he took a position at a salary of $4 a week as a sample clerk for the receiving agent of the Chicago and Alton. Here he staid seven months and then, at a salary of $7 a week, was employed by the George A. Searerns Grain company.

"What knowledge I have of the grain business I owe to Mr. Searerns," says Mr. Phillips. "He instructed me in every branch of the business."

For this company Mr. Phillips worked until 1892 and then went on the board of trade for the first time. Mr. Searerns bought him a membership in the board of trade and put him there as cash grain buyer. In 1891 Mr. Phillips went into the employ of H. H. Carr and there worked till 1899, when the firm of Phillips & Hoge was formed. This lasted till June, 1900, when Mr. Phillips finally went into business for himself. The firm of George H. Phillips & Co. was formed, with Mr. Phillips as the senior partner and Joshua R. Collins and Daniel Hill as associate partners.

Mr. Phillips does the bulk of the pit trading of the firm, but still has an intimate knowledge of the trades of many of his customers. Tucked away some place in his brain he keeps a record of the accounts of his customers and many times without looking at the books of the firm can tell to a day when certain trades were executed and the amount of business that was transacted and when he first began to deal in the different crop positions.

Mr. Phillips gives the following account of the many little things that led up to the corner in the November future last fall and the present unusual range of values:

"In 1896 I was employed by the H. H. Carr company. At that time corn in Nebraska was selling at 20 cents a bushel and farmers were burdened with mortgages which they could not possibly meet. They could not get together enough money to buy a barrel of flour for their family, a carpet, nor even enough money to put their head to keep warm. They continued to write letters to the Board asking if it was not possible to get a little more for their corn if they held it back from the open market, as it shipped it direct to — [illegible] and letters to farmers to withhold and told them to hold their corn till the longer as better times were coming. I said 'Next fall it will be worth from 50 to 60 cents per bushel.' The corn will soon all be in Chicago to be marketed.' The present mark was a little slow in coming, but it has now come and I have it still to make.

"I never make a trade, never buy a bushel of grain on the board of trade for legitimate delivery that I do not expect to receive it, and am prepared to dispose of it in the event of the delivery. Many commission men are the slaves of their customers, never advising their customers to sell out the future of which they are long and buy the near crop position. In this way the market for the first future is depressed by the selling and the near future crop position is advanced by the selling. The spread between the two months is therefore widened.

"But if traders would insist on the delivery of the long stuff the market would be kept in a more healthier condition, and depressed prices and bull tops would be more rare. Anyone sees and sells 2,000,000 bushels of corn each year. This is as much as the usual crop. The likelihood of a crop failure means a big advance in cash values.

"In 1899 when corn was 30 cents I predicted 40 cent corn without the next few years. We were then living up to our production and higher prices must inevitably come. As we continue to live up to our production the amount of grain at primary towns will be encroached upon and higher prices will follow. The farmer should not be an anxious seller of corn even at 40 cents. Hogs will shell corn and eat it off the cob and walk up into the cars, saving all the expense of shelling and running the corn through an elevator.

"The man that will make the money will be the one who will hold his grain till the market has passed the 50 cent mark. There is no reason why corn should not sell at 50 cents all the time. It costs that to produce the grain and give the farmer a reasonable profit for his labor."

The corn king is 32 years old and for nine years has been married. He has three children. In appearance Mr. Phillips does not look to be much over 20. His smooth face and his slight figure suggest youth. He is extremely slight in build, weighing about 125 pounds and being 5 feet 7½ inches in height. His hair is light and fluffy, and he wears it parted on the extreme left side. His eyes are gray.

He is an animated talker, becoming greatly interested in whatever subject he is discussing, especially the different situations that influence the grain markets. Every movement of his body shows him to be of a very nervous and high strung disposition. His most peculiar gesture is one commonly seen on the floor of the board of trade. Two fingers of the right hand wagged suddenly up, as if he were holding in the pot on the board of trade. This gesture is unconscious, made, but in the course of a conversation is seen many times.

If ever there was a specimen of pent up energy, Mr. Phillips is the man. Nervous and strung to the highest pitch, he holds himself together and attends to a hundred and one things that only he can see to. He is probably the hardest worker in his office. There is not a clerk or messenger boy who does not know that the hardest working man in the office is George H. Phillips. He is the first man in the office and among the last to leave. He rises at 6 o'clock and has his breakfast at 6:45 and then goes immediately to his office. During the first three years after he came to Chicago Mr. Phillips states that he did not once see his family, being at the elevator office at 6:30 in the morning and not leaving till sometimes as late as 3 o'clock in the morning. During that time his only recreation was writing each evening to his mother and father. No matter how tired he might be, he never forgot to write his evening letter. He does everything moderately and even in his diet is very careful to eat only those dishes that build up the system. Keeping the body in the best healthy condition.

Mr. Phillips, as has been aptly said, is the aid of nature and not a plunger. He does not aspire to rule the Chicago market and only buys in large quantities when he thinks that the situation warrants higher prices, as he feels at present regarding corn. He feels that the situation favors higher prices for the coarse grain and, as an aid to nature, helps to advance the grain market. Mr. Phillips says:

"If it were in my power to advance the grain market by refusing to sign a treaty of peace between two countries, I am not so grabbing that I would do it. By fair means I believe in advancing the price of grain and in that way helping all parties, but in no other way would I do it."

Peru's New Army Law.

A new military law of Peru makes every citizen liable to compulsory service between the ages of 19 and 50. The army has five classes—the regular, supernumerary, first reserve, second reserve and national guard.

Another Chance For Arbitration.

The gentlemen who were convened at The Hague some time ago in the interests of peace might without impropriety say a few words of solemn reminder to Russia and Japan.—Washington Star.

GREAT PICTURE THEFT.

Career of the Famous Gainsborough Portrait Thief.

ATTENDS LONDON ART SALES NOW.

Hated Books When a Lad, but Now Studies Bookish—He Sent Loot to a Famous English School and Daughters to a Paris Convent—Spent on Gems.

Now that the Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire has been recovered and the story of how it was stolen and returned to the owner has been told, everybody is more or less desirous of knowing more about the thief, unknown to himself, who left his identity, and it is now said that his name is Adam Worth.

The man was born in New York, of parents of German descent 58 years ago, says the New York Sun. His father was a laboring man and was able to give his son a common school education. The boy was extremely bright, wonderfully shrewd but no student. Study was the most irksome work he knew, and as soon as he could break away from school under the pretense of going to work he did so. But work, in that labor, was no more to his liking than mental labor. His father and mother were industrious and nobody ever questioned the honesty of either. But the young man was hardly more than 15 or 20 before he became known to the police as one of the most skillful pickpockets in New York. He was arrested on several occasions but the police were never able to adduce satisfactory proof of his guilt. In the picking of pockets the young man's acquaintance among criminals widened and it was not long before his attainments were appreciated by that old time sneak thief, "Piny" Dennis, who invited him to go into partnership.

The two worked together until Dennis was killed one night coming out of a house he had robbed. On that occasion the Gainsborough thief was the lookout. Dennis had made his way into the house of a wealthy New Yorker living not many blocks north of Forty-second street and a few doors west of Fifth avenue. Entrance to the house was gained by climbing to the lintel of a door and from there through a second story window. In returning with his plunder Dennis made a slip in the ascending from the window to the lintel, fell two stories to the areaway below and was instantly killed. When the police found him, neither burglar's tools nor plunder was found on him. The patrolmen were at a loss to know why Dennis had wandered into the locality where he was found. Years after it was learned that the young looker out, finding that his partner had been killed and knowing that neither plunder nor tools would again be of use to him, took both from the body and made off.

As a sneak thief and "second story man" the young man met with varying fortunes for two or three years, but the work was not altogether to his liking. He felt that he was capable of greater things. He was ambitious and wanted to rise in the calling he had chosen. And he was not the only one who thought he might be in better business, better being used in the sense that higher class criminals use it in speaking of those in a lower class. There was at that time in New York a gang of bank sneak thieves which had operated with a fair degree of success for some time. The leader of this gang had noticed that "Piny" Dennis' lookout kept turning tricks and didn't get caught at them. He concluded that he needed just such a man in his gang and invited the young fellow to join. The invitation was accepted, and the young chap had not been with the gang long before every member of it, as well as the police, realized that he was the brains of the outfit.

The police came to know that it was this young fellow, not quite 23 years old, who was picking out the banks to be robbed after the bank sneak method, and all the plans for the execution and then saw to it that they were carried through.

In 1869 or 1870 this gang, under the direction of its youngest member, robbed one of the banks in the Wall street district in broad daylight of something like $150,000 in cash and securities. The Third National bank of Baltimore was also successfully robbed.

Not many years after this a bank in New England was robbed of nearly $200,000 in money and securities. Chief Byrnes became satisfied that there was just one crook in the country who was capable of pulling it off. After the robbery he came to New York and was seen by some of Byrnes' men. They located his lodgings and arranged to arrest him on suspicion. When the detectives went there to make the arrest, the man they were after was comfortably journeying to Chicago in a Wagner drawing room car over the New York Central. He arrived in Chicago in due time, but kept very much under cover. His presence in the western metropolis was known to a few of the biggest gamblers, and they saw to it that he was kept out of sight of the police. It was while he was in Chicago that he was enabled to do the great favor for the man who, years after, ransomed him in Constantinople, arranged the return of the Gainsborough portrait and put into the thief's hands a small fortune.

It so happened that the gambler and the bank burglar met one night in one of the largest gambling houses in Chicago. Both began to play at faro. The gambler couldn't win a bet. The burglar was the luckiest man in the room. Just as the day was dawning the two left the house together. The gambler was broke, and the burglar had about $2,000. The burglar suggested breakfast.

"How the — am I going to eat any breakfast?" inquired the gambler. "I haven't the price of a meal that wouldn't worry him, and there are the hungry ones to provide for. While you were breakfasting the burglar said: "I've got plenty of money, pard, even if I had not won last night. Here's $1,000, which I want you to have." The gambler protested that he'd let it want either a gift or a loan. Then the burglar bluffs and, "I want you to take the money because I hope that it will bring you luck, but I hope that I will get luck by giving it to you."

That settled the question, and the money changed hands. Not long after that the burglar was landed that, all things considered, it would be safer for him to make a long visit to Europe, and so, in spite of the fact that Byrnes and his men were on the lookout for him he came back to New York, took passage for Liverpool and sailed away. From that day to this he has made London his home and has been back to New York only for brief visits.

The man arrived in London in due time and was not long in finding there some of his old pals in New York. There was "Dutch" Becker, now in San Quentin prison in California, regarded by no less persons than William A. and Robert A. Pinkerton and the United States secret service men as being by all odds the most skillful living forger, and Joe Chapman and Carlos Stoskovitch and Adam Worth and James Wilmot and Joe Elliott and his brother. Whenever Becker was in those days there had to be some forging going on. He didn't know any other game well and he insisted that if he did anything at all he must do it in correct fashion. But Becker was not a good major general. He could make spurious paper and forge anything and everything better than any man living, but he was weak in his planning.

The newly arrived American was just the man Becker and the rest of the gang needed in their business. Becker made overtures which were accepted, but when the new arrival joined the outfit Becker was no longer the leader. The new man was regarded as being his superior in every way except in the mere business of forging, and he at once became the boss. Many forgeries were planned and successfully carried out. It is said that the gang got together something over half a million dollars. It is also said that never did one of them serve more than a few days in prison and few were ever caught while they worked under this man's leadership.

After his arrest in Constantinople in the autumn of 1897, and after his liberation from prison by two Greeks and two Italians, which liberation he planned entirely himself, this man has kept aloof, generally speaking, from criminals, and he has been trying to make a more or less honest living. This new life was taken up not so much for himself as on account of his wife and children. He has one son and three daughters. The son is in one of the most famous of England's public schools and the daughters are in a convent in Paris. Their mother is an English woman, the daughter of a well to do London merchant, and said to be more than ordinarily good looking. She is a woman of education and refinement. The ex-burglar met and married her a few years after he took up his residence in London. It was a love match pure and simple, and the man's friends in New York believe that the wife knows something if not all of her husband's career.

After his marriage this man who had latent books so much as a lad suddenly became very fond of them. He expressed a desire to know some of the things that educated men know, and he became a great reader. The best authors were what he was after and it is said that few everyday men, so to put it, are as well read as he. In the course of his reading he became interested in art and became a great student of Ruskin. From Ruskin he turned to other writers on art, and one who knows him well said recently that he is known, by face if not by name, to the art dealers of London as one of the best judges of art in the English capital. He was not, however, very keen on art when he stole the Gainsborough picture.

The theft was just the inspiration of a long headed crook. Since he retired from active crookedness, however, he has made considerable money buying and selling pictures. It has been his habit for years whenever he could find a good picture that he could get for a short price to buy it and hold it until the price grew longer. He is also an expert on the values of precious stones. He buys them cut or uncut, just as the bargain offers, and sells them to the best advantage he can. One of his particular friends is perhaps the largest dealer in precious stones in Paris except the house of Tiffany. This dealer has so great confidence in the man's judgment of stones that the ex-burglar has a standing commission as a purchasing agent. The dealer is also willing to let the man have any reasonable amount of jewels on consignment with no money paid down. And, added to all his other accomplishments, this sneak thief, burglar, forger, capitalist and art connoisseur is a more than ordinarily skillful chemist. His chemistry he picked up when he was the leader of the forgers' gang.

The Turk's Tottering Throne.

When that earthquake struck his palace, the sultan must have thought for a moment, says the Philadelphia Ledger, that the balance of power in Europe was disturbed.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY

Plan Proposed by Sir Robert Hart For Paying It.

WOULD ISSUE CHINESE BONDS.

Each Power Should Accept These For Specific Amount Due to It, He Says, Rather Than Have China Borrow In a Lump Sum Aggregate Amount of Indemnities Demanded.

According to a telegram from our correspondent at Peking, Sir Robert Hart, who for many years has been employed by the Chinese government in the office of commissioner of maritime customs, has lately had a conference on the indemnity question with a committee appointed by the foreign ministers, says the New York Sun. He explained in detail a plan by which in his opinion China could raise the money to pay the various claims. As, in spite of Germany's opposition, his plan met with the approval of a majority of the committee, we may probably assume that it will be ultimately adopted.

The scheme proposed by Sir is that China shall not attempt to borrow in a lump sum the aggregate amount of the indemnities demanded but that each power shall accept Chinese bonds for the specific amount due to it and that these bonds shall be redeemed within a certain limit of time, say 50 years. The securities for the redemption of these bonds are to be not the customs duties, no increase of which for the purpose is now proposed, but the following revenues, to wit: The likin, the tax on opium and "the regular tax on house owners." Let us see what these revenues now yield.

According to the Chinese board of revenue, the total collections of the likin, or inland transit dues, in all the 18 provinces amount to 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 taels. The tael, it should be remembered, is worth about 70 cents in gold. According to General James H. Wilson, however, these figures include, first, the likin on foreign opium, amounting to about 1,000,000 taels, which is accounted for in the maritime customs returns, and, second, the likin on salt, estimated at nearly 7,000,000 taels, which appears in the separate official statement of the product of the salt monopoly. General Wilson's deduction is that the actual yield of the likin aside from foreign opium and salt, otherwise accounted for, is only from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 taels. If we accept the last named figure, the present annual value of the likin in gold would not exceed $7,000,000. What has Sir Robert Hart in mind when, among the revenues to be pledged for the indemnities he specifies the tax on opium? We have already seen that a tax on foreign opium amounting to about 3,000,000 taels is accounted for in the maritime customs returns from the treaty ports. According to General Wilson, however, foreign opium supplies also a large part of the return, estimated at 5,000,000 taels, from native maritime and inland custom houses which are not under Sir Robert Hart's supervision. There is of course a great quantity of domestic opium produced which is taxed as it passes from place to place in the course of distribution, but as this tax figures in the likin we have already accounted for it in the 10,000,000 taels attributed to that source. As to foreign opium, although exact data on the subject are not obtainable, it seems to follow from what is said above that the combined annual yield of the duties imposed on it at treaty ports, nontreaty ports and inland custom houses can hardly exceed 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 taels, or, say at the outside, $2,800,000 in gold.

What is meant by "the regular tax on house owners?" In General Wilson's exhaustive account of China's fiscal system we find no reference to an impost described in the terms quoted, and we infer that what our correspondent has in view is the well known land tax which in China has been long looked upon as the principal source of revenue. As we pointed out on a previous occasion, the yield of this tax for all the provinces should, according to the Chinese red book, amount to 32,815,174 taels in silver and to 1,256,282 piculs of rice, or to about 40,000,000 taels in all. This assessment, however, was fixed at about the beginning of the century and is considerably in excess of the sum actually collected. General Wilson computes that in the years preceding the outbreak of the Boxer troubles the annual return from this source was not more than 27,500,000 taels, or rather more than $20,000,000 in gold. At the same time, General Wilson thinks that the imperial government could easily raise an annual income from this source alone of 104,000,000 taels if a tax of only a quarter of a tael per mere per year on the land actually under cultivation were imposed and honestly collected.

To sum up, we find that the revenues upon which Sir Robert Hart would make the aggregate indemnity due to foreign powers a first charge now represent or would represent if peace and order were restored a total annual revenue of $20,800,000, which, however, according to General Wilson, could be largely augmented. Of course the whole amount of this revenue has been hitherto required for imperial and provincial purposes, and it is difficult to see how China could afford to set aside more than a third of it for the interest and sinking fund incident to bonds redeemable in 50 years.

If no more than this can be done, the aggregate indemnity should not exceed $200,000,000, for even this sum would require China to provide at least 5 per cent, or $10,000,000, annually for interest and amortization.

TRIBUTES TO JASPER.

Colored Divine of "De Sun Do Move" Fame Eulogized by Negroes.

"De sun do move" Jasper, known in religion as Rev. Dr. John Jasper, pastor of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist church of Richmond, who died the other day, was well known in Chicago. Seven years ago he preached his last sermon in that city, and Bethel chapel was filled by the dusky with a congregation attracted by curiosity, but held by the power and unbounded fervor of the old negro, who is regarded as the most famous Afro-American preacher, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

"Aside from his strange natural gifts of oratory," said Rev. J. P. Thomas, pastor of the Olivet Baptist church, "the most remarkable thing about Dr. Jasper was the tenacity with which he clung to his old belief that the world was flat and stationary and that the sun do move'. His arguments along that line puzzled the scientists because he advanced his proofs from the Bible, and nobody ever succeeded in shaking his faith in its accuracy.

"Next to preaching the old doctor loved nothing, and in this, too, he was eccentric. He would never take anybody with him nor permit any of his friends to witness his exploits with the rod. But he got the fish just the same, and he never came back from such a trip without something to show for it. In religious matters, as in fishing, he preferred to go it alone. He didn't care whether his preaching was approved of or not or whether any other preacher in the world agreed with him. He believed what he taught, tried his best to prove it and let it go at that. He was the last great representative of the 'old negro' among the storied clergymen of this country. He grew up and flourished before the day of the modern college graduate preacher, but I do not doubt that in his crude but powerful way he accomplished more good than many a more scholarly pastor. His eloquence amounted to inspiration, and I have seen audiences which came to gratify their curiosity held in awe and chilled by his almost supernatural powers of exhortation."

Twenty years ago a controversy arose among his followers as to whether the earth moved upon its axis or around the sun. That was the matter of the sermon which made him famous in a day and of which the most striking passage was the following:

"Philosophers say de earth do move roun' an roun' on axles, but Joshua tole de sun to stan' still. Now, ladies an gen'lmen, do you all believe Joshua would have asked God to stop the sun if it hadn't been a movin'? Why didn't he ask God to stop de earth, which we're goin roun' an roun' on axles?"

It is said that Dr. Jasper converted and baptized more than 50,000 persons during the 31 years of his active work as pastor and preacher. In the pulpit he appealed wholly to the emotions of his hearers, and his method was the old fashioned, ecstatic plenitude of the hottest exhorter of a half century ago. His gestures were innocent of all deliberation, and although he preached the famous "sun do move" sermon more than 400 times it was never twice the same either in word or manner of delivery. His voice was of great compass and flexibility, and he was endowed with much physical strength. Though never in sympathy with the modern ideas of evangelism he always held a high place in the esteem of the churchmen of his race.

"Illiterate as he was," said Rev. A. J. Carey of Quinn chapel, "he was known and respected by all classes of negroes for the actual good which he accomplished in his rude but always effective way. His gifts of eloquence and piety were acquired and there is no doubt that he would have achieved still greater fame if he had had the advantages of being born free and of an early education. Although I am a Methodist, it has been one of the disappointments of my life that I never heard the great Jasper."

Rev. John Jasper was 83 years old. He leaves a widow and many children, having been married four times. He lived at variance with one of his daughters, and his belief that she was trying to acquire his small property is said to have been the cause of his last marriage. His estate is small, because, though frequently offered great financial rewards, he would never consent to take more than $50 per month as his salary.

New Fad In Woman's Dress.

Ceramics have been for some time getting into the dress world, and this spring there is quite a fad for hand painted buttons and belt or stock clasps, says the New York Times. One woman up town in New York who does some most attractive work in ceramics has been busy as a bee recently filling orders for buttons. These are about as large as a penny, and she paints them in any design desired, according to the fancy of the customer or to match a gown. There are designs in forget-me-nots for blue gowns, tiny designs in green for summer frocks that have a little green in them, and one woman received as an Easter gift a set of three buttons in pink roses upon a blue ground. This is an attractive design, and it is a good one to go with different colors.

Shirt Waists For Syracuse Police.

The policemen of Syracuse, N. Y., are to be fitted out next summer with shirt waist uniforms in order that they may patrol their beats with greater comfort, says the New York World. The mail carriers have asked Postmaster Dwight H. Bruce to allow the postmen to do the same thing. The postmaster said he would consent.

An Exhibition of Cities.

Dresden is to have in 1903 a "city exhibition," at which all German towns of over 25,000 inhabitants are to be represented.

The Golf Girl

Is the type of the modern woman at her healthiest and best. She walks with an easy grace. She is a picture of perfect womanhood in the springtime of life. But generally the golf club is laid aside with marriage. A physical languor oppresses the once athletic girl. Backache makes her back ache. She tires easily. Finally she accepts this condition as a matter of course, as a thing natural. Marriage should add to woman's happiness, rather than subtract from it. If women understood how intimately the general health is related to the local health of the womanly organs, they would appreciate the fact that there is no need to suffer from weakness and backache. The use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong, sick women well. It regulates the periods, heals inflammation and ulceration, cures female weakness, and puts the body in a condition of sound health.

Mrs. H. A. Aldbrook, of Austin Looke Co., Ark., writes, "After five months of great suffering with female weakness I write for the benefit of other sufferers from the same affliction. I doctored with our family physician without any good results, so my husband urged me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines—which I did with wonderful results. I am completely cured. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and its consequences.

EAST GREENLAND SURVEY.

Danes Are About to Carry Out Minute Explorations on That Coast.

The Danish government is about to begin on the east coast of Greenland detailed surveys and explorations similar to those which for 25 years past have been in progress on the west coast of the island, says the New York Sun. The work will begin next summer in Scoresbik and Angmagsalik, fords around which most of the native population of east Greenland are centered. A Danish station has been maintained for several years in this neighborhood. The vessel which will start in August next for Angmagsalik to carry the annual supplies for the station will have on board an expedition under the command of Captain Krause, which will spend the winter there and with boats and sledges will begin a survey of the fjords that cut far into the land. They will measure the glaciers and the work will cover all phases of topography and natural science. The government will make its explorations in east Greenland as exhaustive as those which it has completed on the west side of the island.

There is no coast line in the world of comparatively little importance which has been so thoroughly studied as the west coast of Greenland. Every department of science has benefited by the studies which the Danes have carried on there. The results of the geographical and natural history researches are published in the "Meddelelser om Grönland," "communications on Greenland," a series of official publications that has placed the Danes deservedly high among geographers. The volumes are finely illustrated and abound with beautiful maps. Few of the newer parts of the world are so favored as bleak and ice capped Greenland with descriptive works that are so exhaustive and in every respect satisfying.

FUTURE OF ALASKA.

Prediction That It Will Produce Half the World's Copper Supply.

Dr. Cabell Whitehead, assayer of the mint, is about starting for his annual trip to the Alaska goldfields. This year he has private business which will call him first to Mexico, but then he will go to Seattle for a brief visit and from Seattle he will move upon Nome.

"I wish to make a prediction," he said to the Washington correspondent of the New York Post the other day, "and have it recorded for future reference. In ten years' time Alaska will be producing one half the world's supply of copper, and Seattle will be the city through which the rest of the United States will transact substantially all its business with that great mining region."

Face of Infant In a Potato.

The discovery of a remarkable freak was made recently by Mrs. Harry Proctor of New Albany, Ind., says the Chicago Record-Herald. While cutting potatoes to plant she was startled to find on the outside of one of them a distinct likeness of an infant's face, with hands to the mouth. Under a magnifying glass every feature is distinctly brought to view.

Automobile Sleigh In Germany.

Consul General Guenther of Frankfort Feb. 23, 1901, reports the appearance at Nuremberg of the first automobile sleigh. The vehicle glides along with great speed and a perfectly easy motion.

Mrs. J. C. League of Galveston has given $5,000, one-half the cost of repairing the damage done to the High school in that city by the storm last fall. She is a daughter of Gen. Ben Ball, who gave the school to the city.

Accordion plaited muslin in any of the delicate colors makes a pretty lamp shade mounted upon card board and tied around at the top with a soft ribbon. This is especially suitable for the summer cottage.

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CHINA'S RICH TRADE.

British Banker of Hongkong Discusses Its Value.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MANCHURIA.

Great Future For World Commerce If the Open Door Can Be Maintained—Four Nations Interested in Freedom of Trade—Sterling Integrity in Business of the Chinese.

That Harle's estimate of "the Indian Chinee" is not shared by T. H. Whitehead of the Chartered Bank of India and China at Hongkong, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Post, "The banking institution which I have represented for the last 17 years," said he the other day in conversation with a Washington friend, "has done business with Chinese customers amounting to tens of millions of pounds sterling without losing a penny. The same could not be said of any other nationality. Twenty years' experience among them has convinced me that the Chinese have exceptionally high standards of business honesty. Whether they are a moral product or the fruit of a discovery that 'honesty is the best policy' I cannot say, but the fact remains that, generally speaking, a Chinese merchant's word is as good as his bond.

"The Chinese from their childhood are taught to rely more on reason than on physical force for the vindication of their rights. For learning and literary culture they have ever felt genuine enthusiasm; these are the only doors in the Celestial Kingdom through which members of all classes can attain to honors and official rank. The Chinese are very sensitive to any act of injustice. A legitimate loss they will endure with equanimity, but one caused by an injustice will arouse indignation. The patriarchal system and a deep rooted respect for their ancestry are the foundation on which the superstructure of Chinese social and family life is built. Etiquette is scrupulously observed by all classes in every rank of life. So much is this the case that during the thousands of years the empire has existed the necessity for a regularly organized police force has never arisen. The people are submissive, docile and practically a police unto themselves. Politeness, respect for authority, deference to elders, combine to make them restrain the coarser feelings. They are easily governed if judiciously directed. They may be led, but they will not be driven. This is my observation in India, Japan and China for more than 26 years.

"American, German, Japanese and British interests in China are principally commercial. We should strive for freedom of trade throughout China and her dependent territories, including Manchuria. The Chinese would, of course, support this course. The people of the four nations desire it; but, although they now have practically all the trade of Manchuria, that province is under a Russian protectorate. If the co-operation of America, Germany, Japan and Great Britain is practicable in respect to interests in Manchuria, the present time seems opportune. Your rapidly multiplying population must grow more dependent every year upon foreign markets as customers for the surplus products of its labor. The United States already does a large business with Manchuria. Great Britain's greatest interest still is peace. To Russia it is an economic necessity, inasmuch as her vast material resources in Europe and Siberia need urgently to be developed, and her economic condition is at least a century behind that of the other countries of Europe and of the United States.

"The politics of Asia is inextricably bound up with the politics of Europe and involves the future of mankind. Russia is the dominant factor in north China, though her commercial interests in China are insignificant. The most skillful diplomacy was never more urgently required to safeguard commercial interest in China than now. Manchuria is one of the 18 provinces of China proper, but a dependency of the empire since the beginning of the present dynasty. It is a white man's land and climate, with a population of more than 8,000,000, belonging to a vigorous race possessed of all the best qualities for the making of an army. Manchuria is rich in mineral wealth, arable land and natural resources. It is known as the 'heaven ordained home of the Dynasty' and as the 'cradle of the Manchoo race,' while 'Liao-Tong' is called the 'regent's sword' and is regarded as the gateway to Peking.

"The management of the Eastern Chinese railway throughout Manchuria, connecting with the Transsiberian trunk line, will be entirely Russian. The Chinese concessions for this enterprise are ostensibly not to the Russian government, but to the railway company, which is nominally a private concern, though in reality a department of the Russian government. Its articles of association were sanctioned by a Russian imperial ordinance issued in St. Petersburg on Dec. 23, 1896. The holders of shares in the company are limited to Russian and Chinese subjects, but its monetary requirements are provided by the Russian government. The company possesses the power to levy rates at its discretion, so that sooner or later the door may be effectively closed against the trade of the powers which are already admitted under the favored nation clause to the considerable markets of Manchuria.

"As to the prospect in the near future I will say a word. Should there be no further partition of territory, and if it is still possible to keep the door wide open to the world's trade on equal terms, commercial interests in the far east may be regarded as still in their infancy. In Manchuria sooner or later the door may possibly be closed. Be that as it may, the greatest potentialities in respect of commerce and the largest unopened markets in the world are to be found in the great Chinese empire, with its latent resources and vast population. The Chinese, a truly virile race, are more industrious and on the average more intelligent than the people of India. They are a long way in advance of them in the desire for progress, comfort, material civilization and a knowledge of the English language.

"Japan affords convincing evidence that the east can avail itself of what is most valuable and vital in western civilization without losing the best features of orientalism. Less than 40 years ago the Japanese were in a state of practical seclusion. Within that period they have assimilated European knowledge, mastered European science and customs, and with the assistance of European employees have adopted western methods and appliances to an astonishing extent. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that in the course of time the Chinese may do as the Japanese have done. Physically and mentally the Chinese are quite as capable, and they are even more capable in trade, while the Japanese excel in military and naval organization."

BETRAYAL OF AGUINALDO.

Lieutenant Taylor, a Florida Boy, Tells How He Secured It.

J. D. Taylor, a prominent citizen of Lake City, Fla., has received a letter from his son, Lieutenant James D. Taylor, Jr., which shows that the young man, with kindness and seven cigars, won over seven Filipinos and secured the information which enabled General Funston to capture Aguinaldo, says the New York World. In a very modest, matter of fact way the lieutenant tells his father about his clever exploit and of General Funston's full acknowledgment of his services.

The letter, dated at Tantabangan, Philippine Islands, Feb. 18, 1901, is in part as follows:

"Since last writing I have been having some little work to do which has been a source of great pleasure to me. On the 5th seven insurrectos, with one rifle and six cartridges, presented themselves. They were men who left here last August with the major. They were pretty well scarred up, and I fed them, gave them a cigar each and asked them a few questions, and they answered me with all kinds of lies.

"I told them they were tired and no doubt wanted to see their families, so after signing the oath of allegiance they could go home and report the next morning ready to tell the truth, for I did not believe a word they had said, and it was best for them to tell all.

"The next morning they came in a little more at ease and told a different tale. By questioning I found they had concealed some letters in the woods, and I went right out and got them. After reading their letters I found that they had not told me the whole truth and began questioning them again and found that Aguinaldo was in the town they came from and all about him.

"Two days later I got his special messenger, who had all orders from Aggie to his generals and letters of great importance. I hurried him with all letters out that night at mosurise, and in three days he was in Manila. They had a special train waiting him when he reached the railroad. For my work I received the inclosed message from General Funston, which I think very nice of him."

The telegram referred to says:

General Funston desires to express his thanks to and appreciation of your judgment and energy in getting the valuable letters and information from Aguinaldo's messengers; also please convey his appreciation to your president. By command Brigadier General Funston.

E. V. Smith, A. A. G., Fourth District.

CHARLESTON'S EXPOSITION.

To Show Southern Progress, Especially That of South Carolina.

To reveal to the rest of the world the progress made by the southern states since the civil war is announced as the chief purpose of the South Carolina interstate and West Indian exposition, to be held in Charleston from Dec. 1 to June 1, 1902. As the title indicates, there will also be exhibits from Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Central America and the Philippines.

Liberal space will be given to exhibits of agricultural products peculiar to the south, such as tea, hemp and tobacco; to exhibits of forestry, of fish and of fisheries, says the New York Post. Especial attention will be given to industrial features. South Carolina, from a purely agricultural state, has risen in the past 24 years to a position in the cotton manufacturing industries second only to Massachusetts. The advancement of the south along these lines will be shown graphically on an extensive scale. The resources of the other states will be represented by small buildings along the "avenue of cities and states."

The principal buildings, according to the plans, are to be 17 in number, the most important being the administration and agricultural buildings, the cotton palace, the mining and forestry building, the negro building and a great auditorium for concerts and lectures.

Says China Will Be Ours.

The French economist, Paul Leroy Beaulieu, in an article in the Neues Wiener Tagblatt discussing which civilized nation is likely to exploit China, says:

"It is probable that the chief role will fall to the United States, especially when the Nicaragua canal has been cut. China will then for economic purposes become an American colony. The Americans know this, and their whole attitude during recent events has been marked by finesse and foresight."

BRICKS OF FRUIT PULP.

Newest Addition to Pantry Stores of American Housewives.

EXPERIMENTS ARE PROMISING.

California Manufacturers Have Hit Upon a Novelty That Secretary Wilson Says Is Excellent—Will Soon Be Manufactured in Large Quantities For Home Consumption.

Bricks made of fruit pulps done up in oiled tissue paper are the latest wrinkles of Yankee ingenuity, says a Washington special to the St. Louis Republic. These bricks are reported to be hard, compact and well nigh imperishable.

California people have been experimenting along this line for some time, and the problem is almost solved. In a little while there will be enough on the market for home consumption, and after that large quantities will be sent to Europe.

"These fruit bricks retain their freshness for a surprising length of time," says Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. "They are all but proof against deterioration, being perfectly good and fit for use 18 months or two years after being manufactured. About the consistency of a soft gum drop, they are decidedly toothsome, and the pulp being mixed with a large percentage of sugar, they hold the flavor of the fruit admirably.

"Fruit pulps are already being prepared in this shape in France, and though as yet we are not manufacturing them commercially there is every reason to suppose that before long we shall make and sell them in great quantities to foreign buyers.

"We are a great fruit raising country, and an immense market invites our fruit products abroad. As yet we have not taken proper advantages of our opportunities in this direction, but I have learned much lately on the subject, and I have urged successfully upon congress the advisability of increased appropriations for pushing our fruit trade in foreign countries."

Strawberry bricks, raspberry bricks, plum bricks, currant bricks and gooseberry bricks will soon be on the market for domestic consumption as well as for export. Being almost like fresh fruit and readily utilized by the housewife for pastry and other desserts, they are sure to earn quick popularity. Furthermore, their cost will be very moderate, manufactured as they will be in great quantities at the fruit growing centers and wrapped simply in oiled paper so as to avoid the expense of cans or other receptacles.

Not long ago a London firm of wholesale dealers in American products submitted to the British war office a number of specimens of jam bricks for the use of the troops in South Africa, pointing out the saving that would be made in freight by substituting oiled paper for glass jars, crockery pots or tin cans. The proposition was rejected, because it was declared and admitted that the solidified preserve was not yet in all respects perfect.

A vast development is taking place in California and elsewhere in the United States in the manipulation of fruit pulps and jams. With a due proportion of sugar these pulps can readily be worked into bricks, for the drying of which the climate of the west coast affords most favorable conditions. One need not be very old to remember how housekeepers used to pride themselves upon the stiffness and firmness of their damson or cherry "cheeses," which could be stamped out in fanciful forms with a pastry cutter and were not even sticky to the touch. Those were due to careful boiling to exactly the right point after processes of putting the fruit through fine sieves and bringing the sugar to candy. And this very thing on a wholesale scale is what American jam boilers are trying hard to accomplish.

In Great Britain especially there is a great opening for American fruit pulps and jellies. The English indeed are the largest consumers of such sweets, and it has been said that jam rather than beef is in truth their national dish.

It is an interesting fact that 400,000 tons of jam, containing 225,000 tons of sugar, the balance fruit pulp, are manufactured annually in England. The fruits are deprived of their stones in specially constructed machines, after which they are cooked in copper pans, freed from seeds and sweetened with clarified sugar. This is known as the "warm" process, adapted particularly for the treatment of unripe fruits. For ripe fruits to preserve the flavor a "cold" process is employed.

Honoring Mme. Cronje.

A half centime subscription was started in Paris last year to be devoted, as a testimonial in the shape of a medal from the women of France to Mme. Cronje, wife of the Boer general. After following her husband about and enduring all the hardships of war Mme Cronje is now a prisoner in the hands of the British at St. Helena, where the testimonial will be presented to her, says the New York Tribune. The medal is several inches broad as well as high and is made of gold. In the center is a heart with an aureola of rays of glory. It is hung on a broad gold chain and is accompanied by the subscription list of 54,000 names bound in parchment and the Transvaal colors.

Honolulu Is Up to the Times.

Honolulu is keeping up with the trade procession of the day. It is to have a $2,000,000 packing house establishment. The islanders will thus be able to get fresh meat without the long refrigerator plan.

GROWTH OF BRIDGE WHIST.

Some Facts About the Card Game Now All the Rage.

"This game of cards that is now all the rage, called bridge whist," said C. W. Gorras of Richmond at the Hotel Victoria, in New York, the other day to a reporter of the New York Tribune, "first crossed the water and colored American clubdom some five or six years ago, and since its introduction it has driven all other games to the wall. I do not mean by that that it has superseded our great national game of draw poker. No foreign born game, it is, will ever succeed in doing that. But bridge whist has driven the card games that are permitted in clubs to the wall. In most clubs round or banking games are not permitted, which excludes baccarat, poker and kindred games. In earlier days they were played, but the tendency was toward high play, and sooner or later some one would get hurt, and then there would be a hullabaloo, and the women portion of the community would be down on the club. In order to protect themselves and keep good reputations the clubs have gradually abolished high stakes, and now not only do not permit round or banking games, but as a general rule they limit the value of the points that may be played for at the games still permitted. Prior to the coming of the new king whist and club euchre were the great four handed games, and piquet occupied the attention of those who desired to play by pairs. Although three may play the latter game, when they do it is known by the refined name of sweat. Piquet still holds its popularity, but club euchre and whist have retired before the onslaught of bridge whist. And so it should be, for it is the best game I have ever seen. To the onlooker it seems but whist, with a dummy hand, for at each deal one of the players must remain silent while his partner plays his hand.

"Recently in a club here a quartet was playing, three of the members of which are known the world of finance over. One of the richest of them was playing, and, it must be confessed, wretchedly misplaying, while his partner watched him in an agonized silence compelled by the rules of the game. The end came at last and with the playing of the last trick restored freedom of speech. 'Will you kindly tell me,' the one who had been silent savagely inquired of his misplaying partner, 'how on earth you ever accumulated $40,000,000?' Bridge whist stopped not in clubdom, for it has found its way into drawing room and boudoir as well, and the women, God bless 'em, have gone crazy over its charms. There isn't a town east or a town west with eastern exposure but has its bridge whist club and experts who are hired to teach the women how to play. It is quite the social fad now to give bridge whist dinners, where the evening is given over to the game."

PAUL REVERE'S BELL.

His First One to Ring Again From a Church Belfry.

Paul Revere's first church bell, whose peals were heard in Boston more than a century ago, will be heard again, it having been purchased by St. James' Episcopal church of North Cambridge. The bell now occupies a place in the vestry of the church, but it is hoped to have it mounted in the belfry by April 19, Patriots' day, says the New York Sun. The bell was first used in the First church, at the old North End, and held its place in the towers of the three different edifices afterward used by the First church.

When the society moved into a building on Temple street, there was no room for the bell, and it lay idle for some time. No provision was made for the historic relic, and recently it was voted to sell it for $500.

A New Class of One Design Small Boats.

The American Yacht club is to have a one design class of small boats this summer, which will be raced in a series of races off the clubhouse at Milton point, says the New York Sun. These boats, of which eight are now being built by E. G. Emmons of Swampscott, Mass., are from designs by Charles D. Mower. They are really enlarged sailing tenders and are designed for afternoon sailing. They are 19 feet 8 inches long over all, 15 feet on the water line, 6 feet beam and 6 inches draft. With the centerboard down they will draw three feet. They are rigged with jib and mainsail and spread 200 square feet of canvas. They cost $150 each. The forward part of the boat is decked in, and in the after part is a very roomy cockpit.

Sarah Grand's Latest Work.

People are reading "Babs the Impossible" and exclaiming, "What will Sarah Grand do next?" The men are congratulating themselves upon having escaped her scalpel this time, and the woman question has no part in her latest book, says Harper's Weekly. A bright story, with sparkling dialogue, and a fascinating heroine whom one alternately longs to chastize and embrace are the chief attractions in "Babs." As for Babs herself, what can be said? If she had had a different mother, would she have been a "better girl?"

New Fad in Ribbons.

It is said by the leading dressmakers that ribbons are returning to favor. They are used more as trimming than as sashes or girdles. A late fad is embossing Chinese letters on colored ribbons to form words or even phrases.

The Last Straw.

A witch hazel trust has been organized. There seems to be no balm, says the Chicago Record-Herald, for the bruised feelings of the antitrust people.

TOM JOHNSON'S RISE.

How Cleveland's New Mayor Became a Trolley Magnate.

INDUSTRIOUS IN LITTLE THINGS.

Through an Incident of His Boyhood Days the President of a Street Railway Company Employed Himself to Strict Attention to Rules Gained His Advancement.

They tell stories in Louisville about the start which Tom L. Johnson, recently elected mayor of Cleveland, made at Louisville on his road to fortune. He went there at the age of 15 and secured employment as office boy at $2 a week in T. C. Coleman's foundry. His duties consisted of keeping the office clean, running errands and picking up odd scraps that got into other people's way, says the New York Sun.

R. du Pont, who was part owner of the foundry, saw the industrious office boy rush one day into the street pick up a bit of iron and returning throw it on the scrap heap inside. When the boy re-entered the office Mr. du Pont said to him:

"Why did you do that, my son?"

"Why, sir," said Tom, a bit embarrassed, "there was no use wasting it. They can put it in the furnace and use it over again."

"Well, I just think I can use you, young man, in the office," said Mr. du Pont. "How would you like to come at $3 a week?"

Young Johnson accepted the $3 raise with alacrity. Mr. du Pont controlled the Fourth avenue and Walnut street lines. One barn was at Eighteenth and Walnut streets, and at Fourth avenue and Main streets was the driving station. All the cars of the system had to pass there, and it was there that the money was drawn from the big boxes into which the fares were dropped.

One of the rules of the company was that as each bag of money was drawn the drawer must carry it into the office, put it into the safe and close the door. To this rule Johnson owed his promotion from office boy. Mr. du Pont was seldom at the drawing station during the day, and in time the drawers grew careless. No one had access to the room but the drawers, and they were one another to be honest they formed the habit of carelessly throwing the bags of money on the floor and piling them all into the safe in a heap at the end of the day.

One day the chief drawer was ill, and young Johnson, the office boy, was sent by Mr. du Pont from Eighteenth and Walnut streets to Fourth and Main to help out. Johnson read the rules, and in drawing the bag of money from the first car he bounded up the steps to the room, opened the safe, threw in the money and slammed the door.

"What the —— did you do that for?" demanded the bookkeeper.

"The rules say so," answered the sub drawer over his shoulder as he ran down the steps to meet another car.

The same thing was repeated a dozen times. Then the bookkeeper wheeled around and demanded:

"Don't you think I'm honest? Do you think I want to steal any of that —— money?"

"Jimino," answered Johnson, "but the rule says, 'Put the bag in the safe and shut the door,' and that's what I'm going to do whether you like it or not."

The bookkeeper jumped off his stool just as Mr. du Pont stepped in and said:

"What's all this row about?"

"This young fool is acting as if he thought I was trying to steal your money," the bookkeeper replied.

"I was just obeying the rule, Mr. du Pont," spoke up young Johnson. "Here it is." And he showed the president of the company the rule.

"All right, my boy," said Mr. du Pont, "Since you obey the rules so well I'll make you chief drawer right now." Two years later, when he was 17, Johnson was superintendent of the road.

Made an Invention in a Dream.

Mrs. Jessie H. Higley, wife of a station agent at Oakland, Cal., has been much interested in the ornamentation of her iron bedsteads, but could find no satisfactory method of adding drapery which could be removed. She thought about it so much that she dreamed about it, and in that dream she saw just what was necessary. She did not wait for the dream to become dim, but got right up and made a rough drawing and description. The next day she worked out the idea carefully, had a sample made and a few days ago received a patent covering the invention, says the New York Times. It is a brass clasp for the posts that will hold cords or wires for carrying drapery.

NEW TYPE OF RACING YACHT

Principal Feature of the Craft Is Her Remarkably Low Cabin.

Just when yachtsmen were ready to concede that a further modification of the models racing boat would be impossible there have been turned out at Bristol, R. I., a 70 foot racing boat which will shock brother yachtsmen by a change in the construction of modern racing craft.

The chief feature of the boat is the practical elimination of a cabin, though with just enough roof to allow for lying her into the yacht club, says the New York Times. The boat in question, as yet unnamed and owned as the best ground is about 20 feet over all and 21 feet on the water line. She is of medium beam and, including the wooden and bulkhead of metal, draws about five feet. All forward from a point in the middle of the boat is a short flat, there resulting the owner is optimistic and attempt to place the yacht in the 40 keel class. The object of this, in other words is simply to produce the craft to get around the racing rules. It will be observed that while this type of boat has not the usual sheer of the conventional type of racing machines, she will possess a marked advantage over the boats in the class in which she will race.

The principal feature of the boat, however, is her cabin. Cabin, indeed, is quite a misnomer for a cabin. The trunk, being set low and the slightest kind of a raise keeping the water. All of this cabin there is a small cockpit from where she will be steered by means of a tiller attached to a balance rudder.

SAYS EDEN WAS IN CHINA.

Egyptian Explorer Will Try to Prove Chinese Were First on Earth.

Professor James R. Boyden a famous student of Catholi university, who was recently in Denver on his way back to Illinois to become a member of the university, unconfirmed according to the Chicago Record Herald that he is going to try to prove the Chinese were the first race to inhabit the earth and that the garden of Eden was located in China. He was for four years connected with the department of antiquities of the Egyptian government.

"I have made a very careful investigation of the matter," he said Prof. explaining his theory, "and I am convinced that both Adam and Eve were Chinese. The fossiled civilization of Egypt comes by way of Assyria from central China and proves that our civilization was really from the Chinese and not from Assyria and Egypt, as has been generally held heretofore by scholars.

"From China also must have come the stories of the creation and the fall of man, for while these have been attributed to Assyria all the arts, sciences and letters originated in China and the location of the garden of Eden must have been in China."

Mr. Boyden says that his work with the spade in Egypt will support all of these statements.

WILL SHOW NOTED OLD BELL

St. Louis Fair Managers Secure Ancient Bells From Kaskaskia.

Although Illinois does not form a part of the territory comprised within the Louisiana purchase, it is probable that the famous old bell of the Roman Catholic church of Kaskaskia, near Red Bud, Ills., will be one of the most interesting historical relics which will be exhibited at the St. Louis world's fair in 1903, says the Chicago Record Herald. This bell was the first whose musical tones were ever heard in the Mississippi valley, and for many years more than a century it announced the hours of worship in old Kaskaskia.

It was cast in France in the year 1741 and in 1742 was presented to the infant church at Kaskaskia by King Louis XIV. It is now cracked and weather beaten, the French and Latin inscriptions with which it was decorated are barely discernible, and it has long been replaced by a larger bell.

France Leads in Automobiling.

Strange as it may seem to find the French leading in any branch of sport outside of rapier fencing, they are undoubtedly foremost in automobiling, says Edward Eberson, Jr., in Munsey's Magazine for April. Their great races—Chartres, Bordeaux, Paris, Circuit des Ardennes, Paris to Berlin and Tour de France—were well known as champions in other sports before they made international reputations with their fast racing automobiles. Now they hold records for 99 miles an hour and 55 seconds per kilometer, which will be equaled probably, if not surpassed, during the coming spring races for Mr. James Gordon Bennett's international challenge cup. Since the great Bennett races were inaugurated all France seems to have given herself over to automobilism, heart and soul. From Calais to Biarritz, from Brest to Nice, automobiles go humming over the beautiful roads of la belle France, and the smallest French roadhouses and wayside inns now aspire to the title of automobile hotels. In summer the automobilists are most apt to congregate in the region of Trouville, Dieppe, Dinard and Etretat. In winter they flock to Pau, Cannes, Nice and Monte Carlo. By these devotees of the sport the annual road races, such as the famous Tour de France and those between Paris, Bordeaux, Bologne and Nice, are watched with breathless interest.

Liquefied Gas as Power.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Mail credits a Frenchman named J. P. Lajoie with inventing a motor worked with liquefied gas. The correspondent says he manipulated the motor and found it odorless, without vibration and almost noiseless. The inventor says that the gas is three times as powerful as steam. A vessel propelled by the gas might remain at sea for years without needing to refill her bunkers.

$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Ce-ret-a, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 100 tablets contain 50 Pills, 200 tablets contain 100 Pills, 500 tablets contain 250 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Sample tablet, CERTIFIA WERKE, 111 and 113 Quincy and Jackson sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by

The Double Pharmacy, N. Main St.

VOLCANO ON TOWER.

Startling Feature Suggested For the St. Louis World's Fair.

Perhaps the most startling suggestion for a world's fair attraction yet attempted is the one suggested by Archibald H. Farmer, who proposes to build an exposition volcano at the top of a 1,000 foot tower which is to illuminate the exposition grounds and the city of St. Louis and be visible in the state of Illinois as far down as the Egyptian darkness and as far north as Alton, not to speak of a few counties in Missouri.

A copious elevator to carry people to the tower or top of the volcano is to be built in the volcano.

The Kaiser's New Yacht.

The German emperor is having a new yacht built for himself. His majesty is so dissatisfied with the performances of the Meteor, which gained so few laurels last year—one, a third prize only—that it has been relegated to the navy as a practicing boat for the cadets. The new yacht, which is now nearly completed, is being built at Hamburg and will take part in the Kiel week regatta.

Latest Variety of Mountain Sheep.

A new species of mountain sheep has been sent from Dawson City to Director Hornaday of the New York Zoological society. This species is absolutely new to science.

Scrofula, salt rheum, erysipelas and other distressing eruptive diseases yield quickly and permanently to the cleansing, purifying power of Burdock Blood Bitters.

LOCAL TIME CARD

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Get time tables and full information from M. S. Dickerson, agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

West.	East.
No. 5..*10:05 am	No. 10..*12:15 pm
No. 13.. 2 28 pm	No. 8..*12:00 m
No. 3..*11:00 pm	No. 15.. 1:40 pm
No. 1..*11:33 pm	No. 12..* 1:25 am
No. 17.. 7:50 am	

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction 11:10 p. m. Carries passengers to Mansfield.

No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.

No. 13 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ills., only.

Nos. 17 and 38 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.

No. 16 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.

Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 15 and 16.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:50 am	No. 11..* 6:10 am
No. 5..*10:25 am	No. 3.. 6:10 pm
No. 11.. 3:45 pm	No. 9..*10:20 pm
No. 7..*11:50 pm	No. 15.. 10:00 "
No. 13, local, 12:55 pm.	

No. 15 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.

Nos. 32 and 22 run between Akron and Marion Junction only.

* Daily. Nos. 27, 33, 14, 1, 9, 23 and 33 daily except Sunday. No. 15 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

Effect Sunday, May 20, at 8:00 p. m. Eastbound. Westbound.

No. 34.. 10:50 am	No. 11.. 6:15 pm
No. 2..* 2:25 pm	No. 10.. 10:37 pm
No. 16.. 7:07 pm	No. 1..*11:20 pm
No. 28.. 10:55 pm	No. 35.. 6:20 pm
No. 54,* 2:45 pm	No. 36..*11:30 am

* Nos. 2, 54, 6 and 36 daily except Sunday.

Hocking Valley.

North.	South.
No. 21.. 6:20 am	*No. 39.. 6:35 am
*No. 23.. 10:15 am	*No. 22.. 10:15 am
*No. 25.. 4:20 pm	No. 24.. 1:35 pm
*No. 37.. 10:20 pm	*No. 26— 7:02 pm

* Daily.

No. 37 does not go north of Marion.

No. 39 starts from Marion.

C. E. BARGENT, agent.

Effective Sunday, March 31, 1901.

SANDUSKY HOCKING RAILWAY.

Time table in effect Sept. 29, 1901.

From Marion to—	
Columbus and Delaware	7:10 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus	9:10 am
Zanesville and Shawnee	12:00 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton	12:00 pm
Columbus and Delaware	12:00 pm
New York and Philadelphia	5:40 pm
Kenova and Norfolk	5:40 pm
Columbus and Delaware	5:40 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus	1:20 pm
Bellevue and Sandusky	7:10 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

R. A. Jayne, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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Spring Goods.

At a price that you cannot overlook if you need them. Don't miss the bargains offered here.

Paint brushes	1¢ to 25c
Cotton mops	10c
6 Foot step ladder	45c
60 Yards carpet paper	75c
Pillar tool tube	15c
Garden rakes	15c
60c Solid steel hoe	25c
Floor oil cloth per yard	25c
Wool dusters	10c
Best window shades	25c
Steel tack pullers	3c
Good toweling per yard	5c
Four-hole wood mouse traps	3c
Curtain poles	10c

THE ARK.

143 South Main St.

J. B. LAYTON, - - - Prop'r.

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.

Almost impossible, often, to get your prescription to a drug store in an emergency. Why don't you telephone

J. W. HEADLEY

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

The West Center Street Druggist.

A PERFECT JEWELRY STORE.

BRING YOUR

OLD GOLD

to us, we will buy it, or make it over for you, you'll have your own gold too.

M. Nelson & Sons.

The Best Center Street Jewelers.

The Up and Doing Store.

In Accord with the Poor Man

That's the way prices are at this store.

RYAN & BURKE
RELIABLE HARDWARE

Masonic Block. Marion, Ohio.

A. F. LINSCOTT, D. D. S.,

DENTIST.

Office opposite Hotel Marion. Now is the time to have your teeth examined. Bad teeth may be saved if rightly handled; others may be restored by plates, bridges, etc.

Office hours, 8-12 a. m.; 1-5 p. m.

Charles H. Conley,

Lawyer.

Office 103½ N. Main St. Phone 2-124.

5% Loans Negotiated.

H. W. SAGER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Office and residence 3rd stairway west of Postoffice, Marion, Ohio. Office hours 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. All calls answered promptly, day or night. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Phone 175.

WADDELL & KNAPP,

General INSURANCE Agents,

ISSUE

FIRE, CYCLONE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES, ALSO AGENTS FOR

Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y, Largest Dividend Paying Co. In the World

Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.

Office opp. court house, Leonard building. MARION, O

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

HE DIES AT ESSEX

Winget Harriman, the Veteran Horseman, Passes Away at His Home Friday Afternoon.

FALLS A VICTIM TO CONSUMPTION

Mr. Harriman Was an Ardent Lover of the Thoroughbred, and Had Owned Some Fine Horses—He Was Known All Over the State—Funeral at Essex Sunday Afternoon.

Winget Harriman of Essex died Friday afternoon at his home in that village. He had been ill for a long time, suffering of consumption, and death did not come as a surprise to his relatives and friends. He was just sixty years of age.

Winget Harriman was one of the best known horsemen in the state of Ohio. He was an ardent admirer of the thoroughbred, and always had a string of horses of his own, with which he made the circuit of the race meetings every summer. There is probably not a track of any consequence in the state at which he was not known, and to know him was to like him. He was here with his string of horses every time there was a running race to be started, and always managed to get his share of the money offered. During his life he owned Marion Boy and Mollie Thomas, two runners in which horsemen took particular pride.

Mr. Harriman was at all times generous and kind-hearted. He was known as "Wink" Harriman to everybody, and a race meeting without "Wink" Harriman in this section of the state was generally a dull affair.

In addition to his horse business Mr. Harriman was a farmer, having a nice farm and country home at Essex. Besides a family and numerous relatives he leaves an exceptionally large circle of friends.

The funeral was held at his home in Essex, and the remains were interred in the Essex cemetery.

MARRIED IN CHICAGO

Marion Man Weds a Hoosier Belle. Will Reside Here.

The many friends of C. W. Lewis of this city will be surprised to learn that he has taken unto himself a wife. Mr. Lewis was married April 10 in Chicago to Miss Mayme Murfay, a prominent young lady of South Bend, Indiana. Miss Murfay, previous to her marriage, was employed in the capacity of stenographer in one of the large stores of the Windy City.

Mr. Lewis returned to this city Friday. Mrs. Lewis, after a short visit with her parents in South Bend, will join her husband here, where they expect to make their future home.

MARION GIRL

Is Married to a Citizen of Colorado at Denver Wednesday.

Miss Susie Moore, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Moore of Pearl street, was united in marriage to Mr. George Haines a prominent business man of Elizabeth, Colorado, at 12 o'clock Wednesday, the marriage occurring in Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Haines will make their future home at Elizabeth.

Mr. and Mrs. Haines have the best wishes of a wide circle of friends in this city, where the bride is held in the highest regard.

Death at Caledonia.

Mrs. Willis Hipsher died at her home near Caledonia Saturday evening. She leaves a husband and family. The funeral took place Monday at 1 p. m. at the Methodist church in Caledonia, and the remains were interred in the Caledonia cemetery.

New Seeds 3 cts. Package.

We sell you new, clean, reliable garden seeds at 3 cents package. Don't pay more. Hundreds of customers using them every year.

116-13-wk-t-f J. W. Thew.

If you want to save money, don't buy your buggy or harness until you look over the large, fine, new, up-to-date line of top buggies, phaetons, etc., of the Houghton Buggy Co. 100 jobs to pick from. Ask for our gold watch charm free. 45-tf

A TALE OF WOE

A small boy has Sore Throat. Mother gets the oil can. Soaks a cloth. Wears boy's neck. Awake all night. Next morning Throat blistered: Raw as beefsteak. Outside no sore. Boy forgets inside. Can't turn head for 8 days—sorry.

They ever struck "ile." He thinks—"Next Time I'll keep mum: Kerosene worse than Sore Throat. Don't feel me again."

A TALE OF JOY

Same boy, a Little older, wiser. Sore Throat again. No lamp oil for him. Heard of TONSILINE. School chum used it. Tells mother, Who pities boy, Buys a bottle, 25c. Gives two doses. Sleeps all night. Morning— Boy wakes up. Throat all right. One more family Never without TONSILINE After that.

TONSILINE CURES SORE THROAT.

Is soft and pleasant to take and quick and sure to cure. 25 and 50 cents. All Druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO., Canton, Ohio

AN HONORABLE SHOWMAN.

B. E. Wallace Claims That He Lives Up to His Promises.

It is so rare an occurrence to see a big show pursue an absolutely honorable course in advertising, especially as to its size, that we heartily commend the manner in which the great Wallace shows' advance corps are doing in this city, particularly as it applies to the press. Articles are not falsely written up and then quoted as coming from responsible journals where the show has appeared, but the bonafide clippings taken just as cut from the columns of the newspapers ahead, and the local reporters deal with them as they deem proper. This is what the San Francisco Examiner says of this big show, coming to Marion on Monday, May 6.

"We have been reading lately many complimentary comments on the greatly increased size and unquestionable merit of the newly equipped great Wallace shows now touring the West, but were agreeably surprised today, first by the magnitude of the show as a whole, as it came in sections on its elegantly constructed trains, and again by its stupendous, clean and novel parade. A show never presented a more gorgeous payment. We visited the grounds later on a business errand and again met a surprise. The show is absolutely new throughout, and covers not only the entire show lots, but all the streets surrounding them. The tents at the afternoon performance were packed with visitors, and the circus program for novelty, great features, comedy and real refinement excels anything San Francisco has seen in many years. The Examiner endorses the great Wallace shows to the world in general as the most meritorious they may possibly ever see, a real fashion plate show if ever there was one.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS

Hold a Meeting at the City Mission Rooms Saturday.

The Prohibitionists of the county met Saturday afternoon at the rooms of the City Mission on north Main street, organized the county executive committee and appointed delegates to the state convention, which will meet in Akron May 15 and 16.

D. C. Cope was elected chairman of the committee; Daniel Uncapher, vice chairman; James B. Balantler, secretary; Wm. Hogan, treasurer. A representative from each township was also appointed to assist the executive committee. The delegates to the state convention are Rev. Otto Spreng, Daniel Uncapher, Mrs. J. W. Miller; alternates, J. W. Miller, A. Wollinger of Green Camp and Mrs. E. Schrock.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one, considering that the attendance was but only about a dozen. State Organizer Bryan of Galion was here to assist in making the organization. Mr. Bryan is organizing the Prohibitionists of the state to make a strong fight this fall.

FORMER MARIONITE

Dies at Her Home At Huntington, Indiana, Saturday.

The members of the Felty family in this city have received intelligence of the death of their half sister, Mrs. Susan Sweare, formerly of this city, which occurred Saturday evening at her home in Huntington, Indiana. Death was due to stomach trouble. Mrs. Sweare was sixty years of age. Charles Felty of Bellefontaine avenue and Gabriel Felty of Orchard street are half brothers and Mrs. C. H. Martin, Mrs. S. E. Selby and Miss Etta Felty, all of west Center street, are half sisters.

Mrs. Selby left Sunday for Huntington to attend the funeral, which was held at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

"Itching hemorrhoids were the plague of my life. Was almost wild. Doan's Ointment cured me quickly and permanently, after doctors had failed." C. F. Cornwell, Valley street, Saugerties, N. Y.

Houghton Buggy Co. have a rubber tire plant with 200 sets rubber tires. They put them on old or new work. Can do it while you wait. Price $20. Everything guaranteed. 45-tf

JOHN MOORE DEAD

Another One of the Veteran Citizens of Marion Passes Into the Great Beyond

AT A LATE HOUR SATURDAY NIGHT

The Squire Was One of Marion's Best Known Citizens and Besides a Widow and Family Leaves a Large Circle of Friends. The Funeral Occurred Tuesday.

Squire John Moore, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Marion county, died at 11:20 o'clock Saturday night at his home at No. 219 Pearl street.

Squire Moore, who was eighty-two years of age, had been an invalid all winter. He was in ill health, the result of a general breaking down of a vigorous system. He was not confined to his bed until last Wednesday. Before that he was up and about the house, and also made numerous visits to the old home he occupied for so many years, which is situated two doors above the house in which he died, and is now occupied by his son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Upton K. Guthery.

About a year ago it is thought that Mr. Moore sustained a sunstroke, as he complained at the time of symptoms which would result from such an occurrence. Since that time he has been failing slowly, and despite the best of medical attention and careful nursing of loving relatives, the end came peacefully Saturday night.

Mr. Moore was born March 17, 1819, in Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America when he was ten years of age. He was preceded to this country one year by his father, his mother having died in Ireland. Mr. Moore made the voyage across the great pond with some friends and joined his father at Providence, Rhode Island, where they lived for five years. While in Rhode Island Mr. Moore worked in a cotton factory. The Moores, father and son, came to Marion county in 1834 and settled on a farm four miles south of the city in Pleasant township, which Mr. Moore purchased. The son worked on the farm about two years, when, becoming tired of his humdrum existence, he came to this city and served an apprenticeship of three years with Levi Randall, and learned the boot and shoe trade.

In the early forties Mr. Moore was elected constable and served the city in that capacity for several terms, after which he was deputy sheriff, when he traveled about the county on horseback, serving subpoenas, etc. Mr. Moore also worked in the postoffice for a few years. He was elected justice of the peace about 1848 and served continuously until 1872 or 1873. He retired to private life, but wrote many deeds and other instruments for various parties, at which he was always very careful and painstaking.

No man in the county had a greater variety of knowledge than Mr. Moore. He could converse intelligently upon any subject. He was a great lover of poetry. He had a most remarkable memory and could repeat without difficulty numerous poems from his favorite poets, Burns, Moore, and Shakespeare. His memory was always good from childhood and never failed him in later years. He memorized a number of poems written in the last three years and surprised guests by reciting them without any apparent effort.

Mr. Moore was a member of Kosciusko Lodge, No. 58, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was one of the most prominent members in the order, and had filled all the chairs in the lodge.

Mr. Moore was an Irish Presbyterian and always held to the faith of his forefathers, although he never identified himself with any church organization in this city.

In June, 1850, he was married to Margaret Elder of this city, who, with six children, survive him. One daughter died at the age of twenty, and a son at two years of age. Those living are William E. Moore, who was proprietor of a live stock newspaper in Des Moines, Iowa, until a year ago, when he came to this city on account of his father's failing health; Mrs. Sarah J. Guthery of Pearl street; James B. Moore, a train dispatcher now at Las Lomas, Costa Rica; Thomas J. Moore, a grocer in Mt. Gilead, Charles A. Moore, of this city, a traveling salesman for a Columbus wholesale notion firm and Mrs. Susan Hance of Elizabeth, Colorado.

The funeral was held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the Guthery residence on Pearl street. Rev. W. E. Thomas of the First Presbyterian church, conducted the services. The remains were interred in their last resting place in Marion cemetery.

THE LATE SQUIRE JOHN MOORE.

EXCITING RUNAWAY

Occurs on South Prospect Street Late Saturday Afternoon.

A rather exciting runaway occurred on south Prospect street Saturday evening about 5 o'clock. A team belonging to Jacob Tron, a farmer residing northwest of the city, was hitched at the side of Shumaker & Archer's grocery. The horses took fright at something and, breaking loose, started south on Prospect street to the city building, where they collided with a rig occupied by James Berry and Earl N. Eggleston of Agosta, who had been in the city taking the school examination and were enroute home. The rig was badly wrecked, the right hind wheel being completely smashed and several other parts broken. The jar threw the occupants almost out, and Eggleston, in trying to jump to save himself, got tangled in the harness and was dragged a considerable distance. Fortunately for him the horse fell down, and he released himself before it could regain its feet. His worst injury was a bad wetting by being dragged through the mud. All three of the horses were bruised and scratched a little and Tron's buggy was slightly damaged.

The three men had some difficulty after the accident in adjusting their differences, the two who had been run into wanting a little compensation for the damage done their rig.

IN CIRCUIT COURT.

Sylvester Lykens was Monday appointed receiver in circuit court by Judge Norris, in chambers, in the matter of Everett B. Messenger against Norman Messenger, and others. There are 120 acres involved in the action and as they have not been rented yet for this year a motion to have a receiver appointed was filed in circuit court by Everett Messenger, by his attorney, H. E. Hill.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures, coughs, colds and all lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Get Green's Prize Almanac. For sale by W. B. Foye.

Fair and Beautiful Faces.

Impure blood is sure to cause pimples and roughness of the skin. Dr. Warner's Compound of Seven Cures, the great blood renewer, makes a rough skin smooth and fair.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

Great comfort and pleasure to have rubber tires on your buggy, surrey or phaeton. Wear almost as long as steel and only cost $20.00. Ask for our watch charm free. Houghton Buggy Co. 45-tf

MONEY TO LOAN AT FIVE PER Cent—On first mortgage farm security, in Marion county. Make application at office of Crissinger & Guthery, attorneys at law, 101½ north Main street, Marion, Ohio. 33-wk-t-27

Rubber tire top buggy for $75.00 at Houghton Buggy Co.'s. Biggest bargain on earth. 45-tf

The Beginning of Catarrh

It starts with a sneeze and a cold. Stop it before it lays its foundation. The best remedy in all stages of catarrh.

HAGEE'S CORDIAL of Cod Liver Oil

with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It builds up healthy flesh and sound muscle. It puts the mucous membrane in condition to throw off inflammation. It fortifies the body against the deadly disease of which catarrh is a forerunner. It is pleasant to take. No odor. No greasy taste. Sold by leading druggists. $1.00 a bottle.

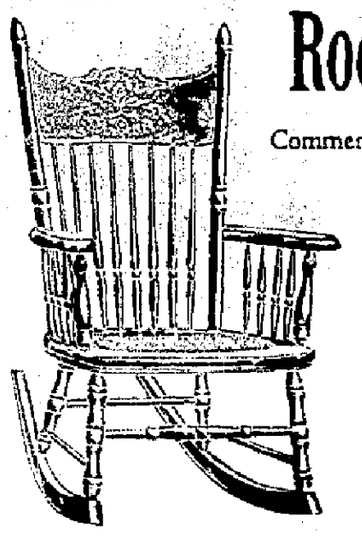
KATHARMON CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

Another Line

of the Spring H. S. & M. Suits, so fresh that they almost glow from the final touch of the tailoring irons. They are here for your inspection.

Strelitzs.

CASH OR CREDIT. THE MARION DEPT. CO. CASH OR CREDIT.



Rocker Sale

Commencing today we will place on our bargain floor one lot of Rockers at prices ranging from $1.48 to $3.50. Come early to get your choice.

GOOD THINGS.

Some of the good things in house furnishings:

6 ft Golden oak extension table	$5.98
6 Dining room chairs	3.75
100-Piece dinner set (plain white)	7.40
Set knives and forks	.50
Gasoline stove	3.50
	$20.23

In fact we furnish your home complete, on the "installment plan" too.

J. W. WREN.

I WANT YOU TO SEE

my stock of Gasoline Stoves and Refrigerators. You are going to need them soon. The STANDARD TIER-LITE Gasoline Stove is a marvel. Many Marion families can tell you of the famous ALASKA Refrigerator. All new stock.

J. W. WREN.

MARION, O. S. MAIN ST.

The PRENDERGAST LUMBER & COAL CO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL

AMONG 8 OUR SPECIALTY EVERYTHING

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

IT CREATED A PANIC.

Coal Duty Unpopular and Meets With Keen Opposition.

THE BRITISH MINERS SENT RUN.

House of Commons Adopts Several Provisions of the Budget After Some Lively Debate—How the Government Proposals Were Received—The Cost of the Boer War.

London, April 15.—The annual budget was submitted to parliament by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The principles of the measure were explained in a two hours' speech. The revenue for the year stood for the first time at £100,000,000, the revenue £130,250,000, the deficit £29,750,000. The chancellor proposed, on account of the enormous deficit, to suspend the sinking fund and borrow £30,000,000.

After the speech of the chancellor Mr. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, asked what interest Ireland had in the Transvaal war, which led to the extraordinary, disastrous and disgraceful financial situation. He protested against fresh taxation, which, he said, imposed most unjust burdens upon Ireland, that already, as was stated by the government commission in 1896, was greatly overtaxed. He severely criticised Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the war policy.

Replying to criticisms, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said there were valuable assets in the Transvaal colony, but that it was impossible to say what the contribution for the war in the present state of that country would be. Mr. Balfour, the government leader, said it was necessary to take action then, whereupon the house adjourned.

The sugar duty was adopted by a vote of 183 to 137.

The Liberals in the house declared that the budget proposals afforded them the best shell-covering weapon they had had for 20 years. One Liberal pointed out that the war had cost £1,000 for every Boer killed. This is little doubt that, in trading new taxes instead of increasing old ones, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has encouraged many doubtful and given the Liberals an opportunity to close ranks and to attack the government on its financial policy. Many Unionist leaders are openly declaring the government has failed to grant differential treatment to the colonies in the sugar tax.

The cost duty seems to be sufficient to avert the Liverpool opposition. It has created consternation in Wales and the north of England. The north country exporters to the continent report that the duty will almost prevent effective competition abroad with Westphalian coal and throw thousands of men out of employment. In South Wales it is urged that the duty will injure the miners and materially assist the United States and Germany.

The budget will add 2d to the income tax, making it 1s 2d. A duty of 11s 2d per hundredweight will be imposed on refined sugar. Raw sugar polarizing below 98 is to pay a duty gradually diminishing, according to each degree of polarization, to a minimum of 8s at a polarization of 76. A duty of 2s per hundredweight is to be imposed on molasses. West Indian sugar is not exempted. A duty of 1s 5d per hundredweight is imposed on chicory, and 1s per ton is imposed on exported coal. The total expected yield of the new taxation is £11,000,000, of which £2,500,000 will be from coal.

Teddy to the Newsies.

New York, April 19.—Vice President Roosevelt assisted in the entertainment of a lot of newsboys who were the guests of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and her husband, in the West Side boys' home. The vice president made a speech and told the boys how they might become great men, and said that they had as good a chance to become governors and vice presidents, and even presidents, as himself. He said that the biggest fish that he and his dog together had killed on his recent western trip only weighed 225 pounds.

British Punitive Expedition.

Mombasa, East Coast Africa, April 19.—The British expedition against the Ogaden Somalis has reached the far end of Towara island. Its advance was continuously opposed, but the Somalis were everywhere defeated, their villages burned and their crops destroyed. The expedition against the Ogaden Somalis was sent into their territory to exact reparation for the murder of Mr. Jenner, the British subcommissioner of Jubaland.

Mail Service Crippled.

Rome, April 19. Several of the crews of the vessels of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, who went on strike Tuesday, shortly embarrassing the mail service and compelling the government to place in requisition military transports and torpedo boats, are now resuming work at Genoa, but the negotiations with a view to ending the strike continue.

Cuban Commission.

Havana, April 19. Senor Quesada, court has been appointed to the vacancy in the commission appointed by the Cuban constitutional convention to go to Washington, caused by the resignation of Senor Berriel. The commission will start for Washington next Saturday, via Tampa, Fla.

Foreign Postoffices Abolished.

Constantinople, April 19.—An imperial irade just issued instructs the council of ministers to work out a plan of abolishing the foreign postoffices in Turkey.

INTO A CHASM

Two Locomotives Are Hurled by an Avalanche Into Ruins.

Denver, April 19. Near Boulder Point, in Boundary, a station on the Colorado and Southwestern, two locomotives, attached to an engine-plow train on the Colorado and Southwestern, were hurled by a huge snow slide into a chasm.

Four trainmen are reported killed. They are Engineer Jackson and Fireman Peabody, Engineer Miller and Conductor Sullivan. The second section has not yet been accounted for, and it is believed that it, too, is buried under the engine, plow, cars of the twelve that have been recovered.

Work in the mines at Boulder has been suspended, as the men cannot get to the mines. The snow is piled upon the trees to a depth of 50 feet. Just as the engine started to plow through a huge snowdrift, a vast volume of snow and earth came down from above and came down with terrific force. The train, which was full of passengers, coming from here by the slide.

Outbreak of Plague.

Vancouver, B. C., April 19.—News has reached here from Sydney of fresh outbreaks of the plague at Brisbane and Perth. The cordon placed if the appearance of the plague in Townsville is insane asylum, where there are many inmates, nearly all said to be dead or incurable. The afflicted outbreaks have been isolated. The carrying out of the plan to turn asylum is...cided to raze, and all wards in the Australian cities are being fumigated in order to destroy infected germs. Thousands of dead rats have been found out.

Cotton Conditions.

New York, April 19. Reports from plantations, factors and many merchants of R. G. Dun & Company in the cotton belt indicate that cold weather and in most sections insects and rain have delayed planting for the new cotton crop. The season is about two weeks late. Acreage will exceed last year, though many factors of some early orders for fertilizers show that the increase in acreage will not be as large as the higher price for cotton prevailing earlier in the year seemed to justify.

Anarchist Active.

Chicago, April 19. In the interests of anarchist and atrocity, Officer Peter Alexiewitch Kropotkin, the Russian leader, and Lucy Parsons, the noted anarchist of this city, held a conference at Hull House. The Russian exile of the prince in this city has aroused enthusiasm among Chicago anarchists, who say it will greatly strengthen their cause. Twelve years ago Mrs. Parsons and the prince met in London, speaking from the same platform.

Lost His Mind.

Chicago, April 19. John Cooper of Grand Rapids, Mich., who lost $70,000 in the failure of the Niles National bank a few weeks ago, has become insane. Pruyn, who came here a few weeks ago, was taken into custody on the request of relatives. He was examined in court and was ordered sent to the Dunning asylum, where he will remain until arrangements can be completed for his removal to Michigan.

A Lively Bout.

Denver, April 19. Billy Stift of Chicago and Dep Tremble of San Francisco fought 10 rounds to a draw before the Denver Wheel club. Stift was the aggressor throughout, but Tremble clever blocking and ducking prevented Stift from landing effectively. Tremble frequently sent his right hand to Stift's stomach as the latter rushed him, and Billy appeared winded as a result several times.

Prince's Proposal to Russia.

Shanghai, April 19. Prince Tuan and General Tung Fu Hsiang last January sent a deputation to the Russians in the vicinity of Lake Baikal, praying for aid and protection and declaring their readiness to acknowledge the suzerainty of Russia if the Russians would hold their respect for reconquering the northern province of China.

Awful Charge Against a Mother.

Evansville, Ind., April 19.—Mrs. Christ Klein, 35, was arrested, charged with the poisoning of her 13-year-old child. Last Saturday the members of the Klein family, eight in number, were taken suddenly ill, and the baby died. The mother did not become sick. She is believed to have put poison in the food.

Junketers Disappointed.

London, April 19. The Daily Mail has received the following from its correspondent in Kimberley, Africa: "Much disappointment is expressed here at the absence of commandeering duties from the budget. The sugar trade at present almost wholly with the United States, and a tax of half a penny per pound will keep it there."

BASEBALL.

The League Opening Marred by Rain. Only One Game.

At Pittsburg—			R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	12	0
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	11	1

Batteries—Phillippi, Sparks and Schriver; Kennedy and McGuire. Umpire—Emslie.

The Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	1	0	1.000	Chicago	0	0	.000
Boston	1	0	1.000	Cincinnati	0	0	.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000	New York	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000	St. Louis	0	1	.000

Turf Winners.

At Memphis—Capt. Cleary, Yo-Ho-Ho, Lee Oak, Four Dollar Sunbeam.

At Nashville—Hamilton, Stanley, Gentry Boone, Lizzie B., Brother Tyrrell.

At Fort Erie, Ont.—Bird of Avon, Hermit, Sir Hamilton, Alice.

At Latonia—Red Hyson, Joe Martin, Tatem, Edmonds, Vass, George Lee.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF

McKeesport Muddle Amicably Adjusted In Conference.

MEN TO BE REINSTATED AT ONCE.

Agreement Averts the Threatened Tie-Up of the Plants of the Big Steel Company—Demand For a Nine Hour Day Precipitate a Big Strike—Other Labor Troubles.

Pittsburg, April 15. The trouble that broke out in the big Newell Wood plant in McKeesport, last week, and which for a time threatened to cause a general strike of all union iron and steel workers in the country, has been settled in an amicable manner. The members of the general executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers held a long session. It started out with a general feeling that a strike would come, as the workers would not concede the only point in dispute—reinstatement of the men discharged, claimed for joining the union, and so far as could be learned the officials of the American Steel company were equally determined.

John Jarrett, acting for the American Sheet Steel company, appeared with a proposition for the members to consider regarding a settlement of the difficulty. In general, this proposition was that all men discharged from the Woodpan plant should be reinstated. This was accepted and an agreement drawn up.

In explanation of this agreement it was stated that the matter will remain in exactly the same position as before the trouble broke out. The organization of the locals of the Amalgamated Association among the employes of the mill will be continued, though the company will not recognize it in any way in dealing with the men. The Amalgamated Association stated that they did not wish the company to recognize their organization at present, and simply asked the company to allow the men to do as they pleased, and not with freedom when outside of the mill.

Another Threatened Strike.

McKeesport, Pa., April 15. — After much parleying through one labor trouble, McKeesport has just entered another, which may end in 10,000 men being made idle. All the hands employed on the McKeesport connecting railroad struck for a longer dinner hour. The men at present have to return to work immediately after they are through eating their midday meal, and they now demand 45 minutes. The strikers include the engineers, firemen and brakemen in the yards of the National Tube works. The men are all members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and that organization is expected to back the men in their demands.

Struck For an Increase.

Cleveland, April 19. — A strike of all the firemen and linemen employed on harbor tugs controlled by the Great Lakes Towing company at Cleveland, Erie, Conneaut, Fairport, Lorain, Huron and Ashtabula, has been ordered to take effect immediately. The Great Lakes Towing company own practically all the tugs operated at the ports named. The strike was decided upon as a result of the refusal of the company to grant an advance in wages of $5 per month. The men now get $50 per month.

Mills Closed.

Oswego, Falls, N. Y., April 19.—The big mills of the American Woolen company here, employing 1,200 hands, have closed. The weavers threatened to strike, objecting to the order obliging them to instruct beginners. The company learned of this and closed the mills.

Tried to Rescue His Dog.

Berlin, April 19. The body of General Schwartzkoff, it is announced in a dispatch from Peking, has been found in the ruins of the burned palace. The body of his dog was first found, and it is supposed the general reentered the palace to rescue the dog. The suspicion of incendiarism is not borne out. It is believed the fire originated in the pantry, near Von Waldersee's kitchen. Lieutenant Colonel Marchand, the French officer who came into prominence at the time of the Fashoda incident, distinguished himself in the work of rescue.

To Fight Tammany.

New York, April 19.—A mass meeting was held in Carnegie hall to form a new political party, to be called "The Greater New York Democracy." The new party is to fight Tammany hall. John C. Sheehan, E. Ellery Anderson, Peter B. Olney and Joseph P. Daly were among the many persons who sucked the call for the meeting. About 2,000 persons were present. The organization pledged itself to oppose Tammany nominees.

Woman Shot.

Evansville, Ind., April 19.—Ada Bagwell was shot and killed at her home in Mount Vernon. It is said that she and Thomas Tucker, her sweetheart, were quarreling at the time of the shooting. Passersby heard the shots, and a moment later Tucker ran into the street and called an officer, told the woman had committed suicide. Tucker was arrested, but strenuously denies his guilt.

Famous Mare Dead.

Lexington, Ky., April 19.—The mare Sera Maiden, five years old, by Axtell, dam Narsarette, the property of the Pinchen Wilkes stock farm, is dead. She has been pensioning. A week ago the owners refused $10,000 for the mare. No clew to the guilty person.

BOILER LET GO.

Hanging Half a Score of Cars of Freight On.

Connersville, Ind., April 19.—The boiler of the front engine of a double-header freight on the Cincinnati and Western exploded here, seriously injuring Engineer E. A. Redman, Fireman John Bender, Engineer Hardy, Fireman Wallick, Brakeman Otto Warder and Conductor Odam. Both engines and 15 cars were wrecked. The accident occurred when the train was pulling up a heavy grade.

A Tornado's Work.

Louisville, April 20. The principal damage done by the wind and rain storm that swept over many of the southern states seems to have been the unroofing and demolishing of farmers' churches, residences, etc. The temporary flooding of streets in cities and the interruption of the electric car service. A small tornado struck Glasgow, Ky., but no lives were reported to have been lost. The only death reported is that of B. G. Elwood, who was engineer of a freight train wrecked by the storm near Jackson, Ala. The wind reached a velocity of 65 miles an hour.

Reforms in Russia.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—General P. S. Vannovsky, the minister of public instruction, has issued a circular declaring that immediate reforms are imminent, and inviting the professors to cultivate closer relations with the youths, to place education on a basis of mutual love and respect, demanding the confidence of the students in the government's measures, the quiet resumption of studies and admonishing the opposition of Senator Meschtchersky, a former minister of education.

Native Appointed Governor.

Cebu, United of Cebu, P. I., April 19. —The act establishing provincial government in Cebu has been passed. John Llorente of the supreme court of the Philippines, who is a native of Cebu, was appointed governor. The United States Philippine commission announced that they were of the opinion that the act would assist in the pacification of Cebu, pointing out that otherwise there would be a recurrence to military government.

Irregularities Alleged.

Cleveland, April 19. Mayor John Zoll has ordered a full investigation of the affairs of the city clerk's office to begin back a dozen years. Rumors have reached him that there have been irregularities in the transaction of the city's business in this department of the city government, and he is determined to discover the extent of the reported irregularity and apprehend those who are guilty of same.

Robbed and Killed.

Winfield, Kan., April 19.—C. L. Wilkerson, a wealthy farmer of this county, while driving on the public road less than a mile from here, was shot to death and robbed by unknown persons. His body was found a mile from the scene of the crime.

Art Gallery Looted.

Santiago de Chile, April 19.—Burglars have broken into the museum of fine arts and cut from their frames 14 of the finest paintings, costing 140,000 pesos.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Stock Prices For April 18.

Chicago—Cattle: Good to prime steers, $5 [illegible] fair to medium, $3 85@4 90; stockers and feeders, $2 75@4 85; cows, $2 00@4 50; heifers, $2 60@4 80; canners, $2 00@2 85; bulls, $2 75@4 50; Texas fed steers, $4 25@5 35; Texas grass steers, $3 50@4 40; Texas bulls, $2 75@3 85. Calves, $4 00@6 00. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5 [illegible] good to choice heavy, $5 [illegible] rough heavy, $5 [illegible] light, $5 70@5 95. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, $4 [illegible] fair to choice mixed, $4 [illegible] western sheep, $4 [illegible] yearlings, $4 [illegible] native lambs, $4 [illegible] western lambs, $4 [illegible]. Wheat—No. 2 red, 72½c. Corn—No. 2, 42c. Oats—No. 2, 27½c.

Cleveland — Cattle: Good to choice smooth dry fed, 1,250 lb. steers and upwards, $4 75@5 00; good to choice dry fed lighter steers, $4 50@4 65; green half fat steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., $4 00@4 40; fair to best heifers, $3 [illegible] fair to extra cows, $3 00@4 00; bulls, $2 25@4 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice handy wool lambs, $5 [illegible] fair to good wool lambs, $5 [illegible] heavy wool lambs, $5 [illegible] fair to choice handy wool sheep, $4 [illegible] fair to good mixed wool sheep, $4 [illegible] good to choice handy clipped lambs, $4 [illegible] fair to good clipped lambs, $4 [illegible] choice handy weather clipped sheep, $4 [illegible] fair to good clipped sheep, $3 [illegible] culls to good clipped sheep, $3 [illegible] culls to good, $4 [illegible]. Hogs—Yorkers and mediums, $6 [illegible] heavies, $6 [illegible] pigs, $5 [illegible].

Pittsburg — Cattle: Choice, $5 [illegible]; prime, $5 [illegible] good, $5 [illegible]; tidy butchers, $4 [illegible]; butchers, $3 [illegible]; cows, both thin sizes, $2 [illegible]; fresh cows, $25 [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Choice sheep, $4 [illegible] good, $4 [illegible]; fair, $4 [illegible]; choice lambs, $5 [illegible]; common to good, $3 [illegible]. Hogs—Mediums, $6 [illegible] heavy hogs, $6 [illegible]; heavy Yorkers, $6 [illegible]; light Yorkers, $6 [illegible]; pigs, $5 [illegible].

Buffalo — Cattle: Experters, $5 [illegible]; shippers, $4 [illegible]; butchers, $4 [illegible]; cows, $3 [illegible]; heifers, $3 [illegible]; bulls, $3 [illegible]; stockers and feeders, $3 [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Wool lambs, $5 [illegible]; fair to good, $5 [illegible]; clipped, $4 [illegible]; mixed sheep, $4 [illegible]; wethers, $4 [illegible]; year lings, $4 [illegible]. Calves, $5 [illegible]. Hogs—Pigs, $6 [illegible]; mediums and Yorkers, $6 [illegible]; heavy, $6 [illegible].

New York — Cattle: Steers, $4 [illegible]; choice to extra, $5 [illegible]; bulls, $3 [illegible]; cows, $1 [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Clipped sheep, $4 [illegible]; clipped lambs, $5 [illegible]; wethers, $5 [illegible]; culls and common, $3 [illegible]; spring lambs, $6 [illegible]. Calves—Veals, $5 [illegible]; buttermilks, $4 [illegible]; fancy state hogs, $6 [illegible]. Wheat—No. 2 red, 78½c. Corn—No. 2, 50c. Oats—No. 2, [illegible].

Cincinnati — Wheat—No. 2 red, 75@75½c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 43½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 28½c. Rye—No. 2, 57c. Lard—$5 [illegible]. Hogs—$5 [illegible]. Cattle—$2 [illegible]. Sheep—$3 [illegible]. Lambs—$5 [illegible].

Toledo—Wheat, 74½c; corn, 44½c; oats, 27½c; rye, 57c; clover seed, $6 25.

Baltimore — Butter: Fancy creamery, 22@23c. Eggs: Fresh, 13@14c.

INVASION IN FORCE.

Indiana Miners Move On Their Kentucky Brethren.

ALL ARMED AND TROUBLE FEARED.

Hoosiers Will Endeavor to Get the Co-operation of the Blue Grass Miners, Who Are Working Under a Low Scale to the Detriment of the Former—A Proclamation.

Evansville, Ind., April 19. — About 600 coal miners gathered from southern Indiana points left here by steamboat for Eastwood Landing, Ky. About 10 days ago the union miners in Kentucky adopted a new scale of wages, which is about 32 per cent below the Indiana scale adopted at Terre Haute some three weeks ago. This difference in wages has caused a complete paralysis of the mines in southern Indiana. The object of the Indiana miners is to get the co-operation of the Kentucky miners in an adjustment of the differences, both being competitors in the same field of distribution. The miners are said to be armed, and go with provisions to last several days. Trouble is feared.

Preparations are being made at Sebree and other points to handle the invaders. Judge Hall of Webster county, in which Sebree is located, not long since issued a proclamation against the unlawful movement of bodies of men in this county. The judge has a reputation for firmness, as has City Marshall Riggs, and they are expected to act.

Charges of Attempted Bribery.

Nashville, April 19.—Senator W. B. Eldridge of Memphis, in open session of the senate, accused ex-Comptroller James A. Harris of an attempt to bribe and blackmail, and precipitated one of the most sensational scenes ever enacted in the halls of a Tennessee legislature. He charged that Mr. Harris offered him $500 and promised to have withdrawn a suit pending against him, on condition that he would vote for a railway terminal bill when it came up on a motion to reconsider. A committee was appointed to investigate the affair.

Lincoln's Remains.

Indianapolis, April 19. — Governor Durbin received a letter from the Chicago Construction company of Springfield, Ills., stating that the body of Abraham Lincoln will be removed from the temporary vault in which it has been resting in the crypt in the new monument which the company is constructing, some time during the present month, and that the stone of which the temporary vault is composed will be shipped to Spencer county, this state, to be used in constructing a foundation for the monument in honor of Nancy Lincoln.

Future of the Negro.

Washington, April 19.—The future of the negro in this country and his present condition in all sections of the country was discussed by the financial board of the African Methodist Episcopal church. Bishop Arnett, who is presiding, declared his race could no longer be on the charity of the world, but should depend on individual effort. Dr. E. W. Lampton of Greenville, Miss., who is at the head of the Stringer Grand Lodge of Negro Masons, said the races are getting along well together in the south.

Another Bait.

London, April 19.—Some of the London papers publish a statement that Russia has offered to reduce her indemnity claim to £10,000,000 on condition that China sign a Manchurian convention and grants further concessions in connection with the Siberian railway. "Russia has made now and specific proposals to Japan," says a Yokohama correspondent, "for a mutual understanding, but Japan gives no sign of accepting."

Archduke Hammered.

Berlin, April 19.—Enormous interest has been aroused in Germany by the declaration of the Austrian heir apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, when accepting the patronage of the Austrian Catholic School association. His utterances are regarded as a proof that he has joined the camp of the anti-German political parties. Nearly every German newspaper criticises the utterances of the archduke.

MacArthur on the Frauds.

Washington, April 19.—A dispatch was received at the war department from General MacArthur in Manila. It referred briefly to the reported frauds in the subsistence department, and insisted that there had been considerable exaggeration, and that the authorities were now engaged in probing the matter to the bottom.

Papal Nuncio to Leave.

Lisbon, April 19.—The Secolo announces that the papal nuncio will be obliged to leave on account of the remonstrances of the Portuguese minister of foreign affairs over the publication of the pope's letter, addressed to the patriarch without consulting the Portuguese government.

Saloon Keepers Liable.

Indianapolis, April 19. — The supreme court held that a saloon keeper is liable to the family of a man to whom he sells liquor when the man is intoxicated, for damages which they suffer by reason of the man's imprisonment.

Another Combination.

Milwaukee, April 19.—The five largest stationary engine manufacturing companies in the United States are to be consolidated into one gigantic combine with a capital of $25,000,000. It is said the E. P. Allis company of this city will head the list.

HEAD-END COLLISION

Between a Freight and Construction Train—Ohio News.

Cleveland, April 19. — A head-end collision between a freight and construction train on the Wheeling and Lake Erie road occurred in the Cleveland yards. William Tyler, brakeman, was killed. Harry Yelverton, engineer, Canton, O., will die. J. O. Hawkins, Berwick, Canton, O., and Sylvester Swagger, workman, Cleveland, were badly hurt. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been a misunderstanding of orders.

Mysterious Assault.

Canton, O., April 19.—Bloodhounds were sent from here to aid in the search for a man who assaulted and probably fatally shot Andrew Miller near Minerva. Miller is a well-to-do farmer, living with two maiden sisters. About daylight they were all in the barn. Miller climbed to the hayloft, where shots were fired at him, the assailant being heavily masked. The cause of the assault is not known.

New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., April 19.—Wallwhich Manufacturing company, Plymouth, $500; George F. Klotter company, Cincinnati, $10,000; Ashland Trunk company, Ashland, $10,000; Cleveland Machine Knife company, Cleveland, $25,000; Port Clinton Home Telephone company, Port Clinton, $40,000; Retail Meat Dealers' Rendering company, Cincinnati, $10,000.

Gang Defiant.

Whitesburg, Ky., April 19.—All terms to bring about peace between the authorities and the Reynolds faction have proven unavailing. In an attempt to arrest the outlaws last week three of Sheriff Wright's posse were killed and two of the outlaws wounded. The Reynolds are willing to submit to arrest, providing they can obtain a bond for their own release pending trial. They have been indicted for complicity in the murder of Jemima Hall and her son. There are 18 members of the gang.

How It Looks.

Indianapolis, April 19.—Regarding the report from Earlington, Ky., that the union miners in the bituminous coal fields about Evansville are making preparations for an armed invasion of the Hopkins county (Ky.) district, for the purpose of forcing the miners there to join the organization, Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers said: "The report is all bosh. It looks like an effort on the part of the Hopkins county operators to prejudice miners against organization."

Would Shut Out Uncle Sam.

Berlin, April 19.—Confectionaner, principal organ of the dry goods trade in Germany, publishes a sensational article warning the continent against the growing American competition in dry goods and lustrously contending the fact that a number of American firms have recently introduced articles in both lines. It declares that the only preventive will be a pan-European or continental tariff union against the United States.

A Denial.

Chicago, April 19.—Thomas E. Evans of the firm of Evans & Company, importers and financial brokers at Manilla, who arrived in Chicago en route to Washington, denied the reports from Manilla that his firm was concerned in the commissary department frauds. Mr. Evans said that it seemed almost impossible to him that any such frauds as are reported could be perpetrated under the strict army regulations in vogue.

Cuban Won.

Washington, April 19. — The three days' pool tournament between Alfred De Oro, the Cuban, and Frank Sherman, the American, for the world's championship, ended in a victory for De Oro, who made a total of 600 points against 458 for his opponent, in the three nights' play. The championship medal won by Sherman in Boston last February was presented to De Oro.

Guilty of Libel.

Cape Town, April 19.—P. H. Malan, editor of Ons Land, has been found guilty of libel. He was not sentenced. Ons Land is the principal Afrikander newspaper in Cape Town. Mr. Malan was arrested in January last, charged with seditious libel, consisting of reflections upon the conduct of General French and his troops.

New Italian Ambassador.

Rome, April 19.—King Victor Emmanuel signed the royal decrees placing Baron Fava, late Italian ambassador to the United States, on the retired list, and appointing Marquis Carbonara Di Malaspina his successor at Washington.

HERE AND THERE.

News Bits That Tell Tersely the World's Haps and Mishaps.

Offices of the big steel trust to be located at Pittsburg.

Commander O. Allibone of the gunboat Wilmington, died at Cavite of heart failure.

Peter Yassenhon, 40, Jewish peddler, killed by train while crossing railroad track near Dayton, O. Family lives in Russia.

At Hopkinsville, Ky., Roy Courtney bound his aged mother and threw her into an open fireplace. Son insane. Woman may die.

Tom Johnson declares his political plans are not in the direction of Washington or Columbus. Pledged to act as mayor of Cleveland.

Charles E. Sweeney, agent of a tobacco company, killed his wife and himself at Chicago. Family troubles. Parties formerly of Lexington, Ky.

At Columbus three sharpers fleeced John P. Reid, a real estate broker, of $1,250. Reid engineered a fixed footrace and was himself "double-crossed."

LIFE OF BOERS IN CEYLON

Prisoners Are Pleasantly Situated and Well Fed.

LITTLE CHANCE OF ESCAPING.

The Hospitals Are Crowded, but the Sick Are Well Nursed and Treated by English Women Nurses—Boers Build a Theater and Run a Soda Water Factory.

Of the 15,000 Boers made prisoners by the English 10,000 were transported to St. Helena and 5,000 were sent to Diyatawala, in Ceylon. Dr. P. W. Koller, of Colombo, Ceylon, in a letter received at New York, describes the treatment the Boer prisoners in Ceylon are receiving at the hands of the British, says the New York Journal.

The Boer camp, says Dr. Koller, is situated amid tea plantations, at a height of 4,000 feet from the sea level, two miles from Bandarawela. The camp is surrounded by impassable swamps, the only passage from the camp to Bandarawela being a guarded cart road.

"All visitors to the camp," writes Dr. Koller, "must make known two days in advance what business brings them to the camp. But through the special kindness and courtesy of the English officer in charge I obtained a pass and a military guide. The camp lies in one of the prettiest valleys one could imagine and reminds one of a scene in the mountainous districts of central Europe. In the distance glisten the snowy peaks of the Ceylon mountains. Barbed wire fences surround the prison camp. Along the fences stand Lyee redcoats of the Cornwall regiment, with loaded rifles.

"I was furnished a guide in khaki uniform after passing through the entrance to the camp. Near the entrance is a telegraph station connecting with all railroad stations on the island. The telegraph station has been established in order that the officers in charge of the prison camp may be instantly advised of the capture or sighting of a runaway prisoner. A reward of 100 rupees is offered for the capture of an escaping prisoner. The prison camp guard barracks are constructed of sheet iron. The buildings are well ventilated and clean, and fresh rations and firewood are brought daily to the camp. The rations consist of preserves and condensed milk, unlimited quantities of fresh white bread of the best quality and frozen meat from Australia, which is brought from the artificial ice plant at Colombo.

"The Boers are most of the time in the open and sleep on the ground in thick blankets, the nights being chilly. For the Boer officers there are tents, and Generals Roux and Olivier have neat cottages. The prisoners occupy their time cooking their meals, splitting wood and whittling, sawing and hammering wooden utensils, furniture and various kinds of carpentering work to shape.

"In the center of the camp stationery and soft drinks are sold. With most consummate cunning the natives have been attempting to smuggle whisky into the Boer camp, expecting gold in exchange therefor. The whisky, however, is in most cases confiscated by the red coated guards, who deliver much of it into the hands of the officers, but manage to retain a few bottles without it becoming generally known.

"The prisoners have built a big 'recreation hall' in their camp. The hall has been constructed of palm branches and leaves. There is a stage and a curtain painted by a Boer artist named Branje. The curtain painting represents the battle of Magersfontein. My guides, two Tommy Atkinses from Wales, informed me that although there were very good actors among the prisoners it was very hard for them to 'Romeo and Juliet' and 'Cleopatra' acts on account of their long beards. The orchestra for the theater consists of a piano, violins and horns.

"There are few very young men among the prisoners. Most of them are intelligent looking men between the ages of 30 and 50. All were dressed plainly, but neatly. It appears that the British government has sent farmers mostly to Ceylon. The Boer officers wear very plain clothes and are to be distinguished from Boer common soldiers by a red ribbon worn on their hats.

"The hospital in the camp is filled to overflowing. Measles, typhoid and enteric fever afflict most of the patients. A special hospital has been erected to accommodate those who are dangerously ill. In this hospital there are English women nurses from South Africa. Still another hospital has been established near Colombo, on Mount Lavinia, near the seacoast. This hospital is for convalescents. The English government is doing everything in its power to help the sick.

"A soda water factory run by the Boers has been established, which supplies the hospitals with soda water and lemonade. Ice is brought daily to the factory from a distance of 100 miles. But this does not help much, since the patients when they came to the Island were already ill, and it is hard for them to recover in the damp air of Ceylon."

A Historic Edifice.

A movement is on foot in New York to have the city buy Fraunce's tavern, the sole Revolutionary relice in the down town district. It was there that Washington bade farewell to his officers Dec. 4, 1783.

A Legacy Refused.

Berlin has refused a legacy of $120,000 for an orphan asylum to be conducted strictly on the vegetarian plan.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Price, $1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages 2 Parts. PART ONE 8 PAGES. PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY - - - - - - - - APRIL 20

This is the time of year when the Ohio Democrats win the fall election.

Municipal ownership promises to become the next find of the party out of power.

Is it a coincident that all the jurors in the Goebel murder cases are composed of Democrats?

The administration keep right on doing things that are displeasing to the New York World.

Some fellow who is fond of borrowing trouble has discovered a new variety of Ohio mosquito.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson has not as yet forced himself to adopt 3-cent fare on his own street car lines.

General Miles apparently takes no more interest in the effort to boom him for president than does the general public.

Hon. David B. Hill says "the party of Jackson, Jefferson and Tilden still lives." For further particulars address Woolfert's Roost.

The small cities of Illinois stepped in just in time with their Republican majorities to prove that the Democratic spring fever is not general.

Mayor Tom Johnson says he will be a candidate for neither governor nor senator. That goes to show that Tom must have made up his mind to be satisfied with the presidency.

Evidently there is a desire on the part of Englishmen to make J. Pierpont Morgan's European visit a pleasant one. They have asked him to help float a $500,000,000 war loan.

The prize money so far awarded to Admiral Sampson amounts to $11,685. This is an average of $1,168.50 for every mile of the distance between the admiral and the fighting at Santiago.

Chairman Jones says the Democratic platform will not be radically changed in 1904. If Jones had a record for prophecy worth mentioning such an announcement might please Republicans.

Tom Johnson and Jerry Simpson have been suggested as the Democratic presidential ticket in 1904. That is not bad. Tom and Jerry. Platform—"Everyday will be Thanksgiving by and by."

"Congressman Norton says the friends of McLean will be as loyal to Kilbourne for the gubernatorial nomination this year as the Kilbournites were loyal to McLean before the Democratic state convention two years ago." This is interesting, and will have a tendency to remind McLean's friends of their scars.

The Ohio girl who was kissed by Oom Paul appreciates the distinction enough to tell about the incident. It was unquestionably an act of great deference on the part of Oom, and goes to show that he can bring himself to the removal of the pipe from his mouth when the right sort of inducement is offered.

The fact that General E. B. Finley wants the Democratic nomination for supreme judge is a good indication that he has not lost his desire for office.—Fostoria Times.

Men may come and men may go, but Finley goes on forever. The Democratic party can always depend upon the general. He does not stand around and wait for others to make all the sacrifices. With a lively imagination, he can color a forlorn hope and transform it into the brilliant hues of a rainbow of promise. Finley's motto is to keep everlastingly at it, and some day he will land a good office and shed luster on the surroundings.

In answer to the query "is an income of twenty dollars a week enough for a young man to marry on?" the New York Sun replies "yes," basing its answer upon the actual experience of the great majority of married people. The Sun's remarks on the subject are not without interest. "Twenty dollars a week is a thousand dollars a year. The households from which proceed the best moral influences and in which are nutured and developed the virtues which keep sweet and pure and vigorous our American society are maintained on incomes more often less than greater. A thousand dollars a year is a grand foundation for a house and all the varieties of furniture that matrimony brings to it."

It must amuse Uncle Mark Hanna to find that the cartoonists have begun to pin dollar marks onto Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Bryan is said to be getting rich on the profits of his paper. It does not follow, however, that Mr. Bryan would rather be rich than president. He couldn't be president, and is simply accepting the alternative, not an unwise thing to do.

The Columbus Journal gives credence to the rumor that Hon. John J. Lentz may possibly abandon the practice of law altogether and enter politics as a means of livelihood. Lentz's recent success in Columbus politics may possibly have inspired him with some such idea, and it would not be displeasing to Ohio Republicans to have a chance to pay their respects to him. Heretofore this amusement has been confined to the Republicans of the Twelfth congressional district, and they have been at a disadvantage in consequence, although by the aid of Democrats they succeeded last fall in pummeling the windworks of the Wolfertonian statesman. As a candidate for governor the fun would become general. The people would love to have a crack at the self-illuminated statesman who is just now puffed up over the Columbus mayoralty victory.

While other towns are talking about interurban electric roads Fostoria keeps on building them.—Fostoria Times.

Fostoria has, it must be admitted, this one element of superiority over a number of other towns which, however, excel it in every other particular. But there is no reason to believe that Fostoria will long outdo its neighbors even in the matter of interurban electric railways. There is a thorough awakening in this line of traffic through Central Ohio which is bound to bring about an evolution which will be of greatest interest to inland cities. The one line which this city is just now concerned most about is that proposed by the Scioto Traction company, which will be of great advantage to Marion. This is the one road that Marion needs in her business, which gives promise now of becoming a reality.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, indulging in a few animadversions in regard to President McKinley's western trip, evolves the great truth that "Swings around the circle" have often been notable failures in the way of accomplishing political results. Notable examples are referred to by the Enquirer. "It may be added, without prejudice and without feeling, that two of the most prodigious swings in the history of American politics have failed to land a pre-eminently eloquent candidate in the presidential chair. Crowds are deceiving." Mr. Bryan's two failures are referred to, of course. The first of these swings was made while Mr. Bryan's opponent was delivering those powerful short addresses to the crowds that were tramping down the grass around that famous front porch at Canton. Four years later, while Mr. Bryan was on his second famous swing, his opponent was busy with the duties of the president's office. The Enquirer is right in the assertion that "swings around the circle" fail to accomplish their purpose. Even the proprietor of the Enquirer, nearly two years ago now, took a swing round Ohio that was a reminder that crowds do not count. It is a coincident, however, that in this case the crowds were attracted by the man who took the two prodigious swings referred to by the Enquirer.

The New York Sun treats in an able editorial—the Sun gives all subjects able treatment—the psychology of profanity. There are few persons who have not, at one time or another, been shocked by profanity, and it will not be uninteresting, and surely encouraging, to find testimony that the world is growing clean-mouthed as the Sun says. We quote that paper: "There is much too much of nauseating profanity still, but decent people don't rip out strange oaths as their ancestors used to. Habitual profanity fixes a man's status. The onus lies on him to prove that aside from this vice he is of sound instincts. Some boys swear under the impression that they are showing a robust and manly spirit, but habitual swearing is really a mark of weakness. True, some steady fellows have been notable cursers. We should hardly care for a pirate, for instance, if he didn't wear earrings and have a full set of the most horrendous oaths. It is his business to make our blood run cold, and we have the right to insist that he give us our money's worth of curdling. But tame citizens in ordinary civil coat and trousers are not called upon to riot in expletives, and the English navy still flourishes, although it is, we believe, no longer the habit of everybody to damn everybody else's eyes. If a man ate red peppers habitually, they would soon taste flat to him. So the common swearer can have no satisfaction, no 'feeling relief from a painful stress.' He gets no enjoyment out of his oaths and they offend persons of delicate mind."

Minister Conger says he didn't expect Uncle Sam now has a half billion dollars in gold, more than any of the other big boys.

Much of that anti-imperialistic sentiment which exalted Aguinaldo, and made him a George Washington while he was hiding in the bushes, has deserted him since he has been captured and taken the oath of allegiance and is amusing himself by searching for and buying the largest diamonds he can find in the Manila market. It is a sad incident to the Aguinaldo Filipinos to have their hero deserting them when he should have remained steadfast and become a martyr. But he is unquestionably having more fun as a shattered idol in Manila, gratifying his passion for diamonds, than he ever had in the cornfields, fighting and running away with the hope of living to fight another day.

A preacher named Meese, at Auburn, Ind., is receiving considerable advertising through his announcement that he has married 600 couples, not one of whom has applied for divorce. This is a remarkable record. Mr. Meese does not lay claim, however, to his particular form of marriage possessing any peculiar quality of adhesiveness. His explanation is that the people for whom he has performed marriage rites reside in one community, and he has been able to keep in touch with their lives, and has counseled them and maintained relations of friendship with them, becoming a peacemaker when little differences arose between husband and wife. The record is one in which Rev. Mr. Meese certainly has reason to take just pride. It is certainly a strong record with which to combat the idea that marriage is a failure.

Galion's preacher-mayor, Rev. Mather, Tuesday evening read a message to the council outlining his policy, and clearly stating his views on public questions directly concerning the municipality of which he assumes the executive head. Mayor Mather insists that he is not a fanatic, and from the tone of his sound, common-sense message to council, he is justified in so declaring himself. A paragraph from his message dealing with the subject of saloons is worth repeating. He says: "A few words in regard to liquor traffic. Personally I have no sympathy with bitter denunciation and harsh words against those engaged in it; such method accomplish no good, and I fear do much harm. It is a legal business under our state laws, and it is my duty to defend them in their right under those laws as faithfully as the rights of any other citizen engaged in any other lawful business; but I think they ought, without debate, to obey the reasonable demands of a Sunday of rest, and I believe that the majority will prefer so to do as I have been assured personally by some of them; but it is not fair to expect some voluntarily to close their places of business and allow others to keep open, this would be a premium by the patronage to the lawless at the expense of the loyal, law-abiding citizens." It is quite evident that the preacher-mayor starts out with a clear conception of his duties, and a conscientious regard for the rights of all citizens. If there were those in Galion who expected their new mayor to rip up things from stern to gudgeon on the assumption that he is the ruling crank of the municipality they will certainly feel disappointed. Mayor Mather has simply outlined a policy that any right-thinking mayor, preacher or no preacher, might be expected to follow. His policy would be a good one to follow in any town.

A COMMITTEE

Is Appointed To Look Into Cost of Repairs on a Church.

The trustees of the German M. E. church met Tuesday evening at the church. The meeting was held to make arrangements for having the church repaired and remodeled. Nothing of importance was done save to appoint a committee, consisting of John Ridenbaugh, August Schrader, F. A. Isslieb and Charles Markert, to see what the probable cost will be fore the changes which it is proposed to make. The committee will make its investigation and report in the near future.

Claridon Notes

Adelaide, April 19.—Frank Thomas of Mellafty is visiting a few days here with old-time friends.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Williams moved to Marion Wednesday. Mr. Williams having a position in the Marion Steam Shovel works.

The sick of the village are at present very much improved.

Mrs. Owen returned home Tuesday from an extended visit in Caledonia with Mrs. Underwood.

Mrs. John Eberhardt, who has been suffering from a paralytic stroke for some time past, was recently taken to Marion, where she will be treated by an electric doctor.

David Eberhardt of near Climax spent Sunday with his mother, who is ill.

The Woman's Missionary society will give an entertainment at the M. E. church Sunday evening. An interesting program is arranged and all are cordially invited.

OF OHIO POLITICS

It Is Believed at Columbus That Lentz Will Be Candidate for Governor.

THUS OPPOSING COL. KILBOURNE

McLean Will Look Over the Field Soon, Hoping That Gratitude Will Bring Him Whatever He Wants. Republicans Are Loyal for Nash and Foraker.

Columbus, O., April 19.—The Republicans of Ohio have been taking an inventory of the tempers and alignment made by the Republicans of Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and other Ohio cities at the recent spring election, and they have not been able to figure out that they are going to be worth very much in the coming fall campaign. In Cleveland, Tom L. Johnson, who was elected mayor, is a single taxer and has higher political aspirations which will bring him in immediate conflict with John R. McLean. The Republicans elected the balance of the city ticket, this result proving that the city is still Republican, and that Johnson's election was due to local issues which can have no importance to bring upon the fall campaign. In Toledo, Golden Rule Jones was elected mayor for the third time, and not on a candidacy for any party, he was elected by the votes of men of all parties. His election means nothing to the Democrats, being more in the nature of a personal triumph than a victory for the Democratic party, though his candidacy had its endorsement. Dayton, the home of Mr. Jones has been mayor of the city, the Republicans have gone right along electing their city officers, sweeping the county at each succeeding fall election, and sending Republican delegations to the legislature. In Columbus the election of Hinkle, who is absolutely owned and controlled by ex-Congressman Lentz, means nothing to the party, except to encourage Lentz in his ambition to be governor, and thus provoke discord in the party. Lentz is not going to be able to reward as many of his personal and political friends as he had hoped for, the civil service law enacted for Columbus by the legislature two years ago protecting the Republicans who are now filling these places. It was the intention of Lentz and Hinkle to try and get around this law, but they had that they will not be able to do so, and their most important antagonism promises to come, goes by the boards, much to the disgust of these Democrats, who worked day and night to elect Hinkle in the hope of substantial reward. These disappointed office-seekers are very sore, and to give vent to their feelings they are even charging that Lentz and Hinkle are not good Jacksonian Democrats. The members of Mayor Hinkle's cabinet, however, are among Lentz's warmest personal and political friends, and in so far as possible, Lentz is building up a machine which can be used to his political advantage and advancement.

* * *

Lentz and his followers professed loyalty to Colonel Kilbourne's candidacy for governor previous to the spring election when they needed his help to elect their candidate for mayor and the Democratic Press-Post, the personal organ of Lentz, as a part of the plan to fool the people, declared for Kilbourne for governor in bold type, but nothing has been heard of Kilbourne for governor from this source since Hinkle's election. The friends of Colonel Kilbourne, who have been applicants for appointment to office under the Hinkle administration have been turned down one after another. Only those bearing the Lentz brand have been recognized and cared for.

It is the popular belief here that Lentz will be a candidate for governor in opposition to Colonel Kilbourne, and that he will formally announce his candidacy at the proper time. Colonel Kilbourne and his friends have no faith in Lentz's promises of loyalty to Kilbourne. He made the same promise two years ago, and went to Zanesville and worked against Kilbourne and in favor of McLean's nomination. If this should prove to be true, there will be a throat-cutting time among the Ohio Democrats during the coming fall and summer, with Johnson opposing McLean for senator, and Lentz contesting with Kilbourne for the governorship. Success at a spring election is sometimes to be deplored rather than gloried over, and this is about the condition in which the Democrats find themselves, after having taken an inventory of their spring assets. The thing bothering the old-time leaders is that these new leaders want to continue to be the assets by claiming all the offices in sight and holding onto the more honorable and remunerative.

* * *

It is said that McLean is much worried over these new conditions, and that he may come to Ohio at an early day to look over the field for himself. And yet McLean's friends are claiming that the party will not be ungrateful to the man who has been paying the freight in all Ohio campaigns for several years past, if he should conclude to ask for still further favors.

* * *

The newspapers of the state have been full the past week of what purported to be the plans of the Republican party leaders in connection with the coming state convention. As a matter of fact, the leaders have no plans which are not well known to the rank and file of the party, namely, the renomination of Nash for governor, the re-election of Senator Foraker's candidacy for re-election to the senate, and the nomination of candidates for the other places on the ticket, apportioned to the different sections of the state, men of the highest integrity of character, whose names along with those of Nash and Foraker will inspire confidence, and whose geographical locations will serve to strengthen the ticket.

The Republicans of Ohio were never in better trim for the approaching campaign than they are at the present time. There is no factional difficulties to [illegible] the leaders of factions the party of the latter [illegible] with the leaders of the Democratic party, including Governor Nash, and the administration of state affairs has been honest, clean, economical and entirely satisfactory to the people. The record made by Senator Foraker in the national congress has never been surpassed by any representative from the Buckeye state in the upper branch. The triumph of the party of the people in the last presidential election would not avail the people of the country much unless President McKinley is to be sustained throughout his second administration by a Republican house and senate to help him carry out his present plans and policies with reference to our relations with other nations, as well as affairs at home. Senator Foraker rendered President McKinley valuable assistance during the last three years and the 125,000 Republicans in Ohio who voted to continue McKinley in office will vote the year to continue Foraker in the senate where his patriotic devotion to duty in upholding the president and his policies has greatly endeared him to the Republicans of the entire country. In municipal elections the question is largely one as to who shall get the offices, but when it comes to state and national elections, it is a question of the continuance or change of policies vital to the welfare of the state or nation. SQUIBBS.

DEATH AT LARUE

Samuel Mitchell Dies at His Home on Section Street Early Wednesday Evening.

FUNERAL HELD FRIDAY MORNING

Rev. J. F. Newcomb Delivers the Baccalaureate Sermon at the M. E. Church at LaRue Sunday Evening. An Address by Rev. W. W. Pinkerton of Kenton.

LaRue, April 19.—Mrs. C. Noy, who is staying with her daughter, Mrs. Mattie Peters, is reported quite poorly suffering with heart trouble.

Miss May Stone of Columbus is visiting at the J. B. Leonard home this week.

Mrs. Oza McConnell, Mrs. Jennie Sager, Mrs. Sifritt and Mrs. Pay Clifton spent Monday at Marion.

Mrs. Ed Wright of Hepburn visited relatives here Monday.

Mrs. Bertha Gerlach returned home from Kenton, after a two weeks' visit with her brother at that place.

Miss Mildred Cheney of near Richwood is visiting at the W. M. Tracey home.

Mr. Samuel Mitchell died at his home on Section street Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, of pneumonia, having been bedfast but a few days. He leaves a wife and one child. The funeral was held at the M. E. church this morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. J. F. Newcomb officiating.

Mr. Basil Mealey, who has been a resident of this place for a number of years, and kept a small grocery at his home on Section street will go to Houston to enter the feather renovating business at that place. His many friends wish him success in his new home.

Miss Gertie Markwith of Greenville is visiting her uncle and family this week.

Mrs. N. S. Monser and son Roy, of Larry, are visiting with W. F. Kuhn and family.

The Misses Baker of Richwood are guests at the G. W. Baker home on High street.

Rev. and Mrs. Pinkerton, Mrs. Stahl and Mrs. Rutledge of Kenton were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stahl, Wednesday.

Promptly at 7:30 o'clock last Sunday evening there assembled one of the largest audiences ever gathered together at the M. E. church to listen to the baccalaureate sermon, delivered by Rev. J. F. Newcomb. The church had been beautifully decorated by the Seniors with bunting, flags and lovely plants. In the front seats was seated the class of 1901, followed by the Juniors, teachers and members of the board of education. Rev. J. A. Sutton opened the services with prayer. The sermon of Mr. Newcomb was one of the finest ever heard in the village, and his advice to the class was to urge the members to enter some university or college, and not stop until a bachelor of science or other degree was conferred upon them.

Rev. W. W. Pinkerton of Kenton Wednesday evening delivered in the school auditorium the class address, which did honor to the large and appreciative audience which greeted him. He is certainly an eloquent and pleasing speaker.

Mr. Davis, who purchased the res-

Goods Delivery Free. McCLAIN'S Goods Delivered Anywhere

Y. M. C. A. BLDG.

Young Married Couples,

Come here and let us fit you out a new home.

[illegible] Ford Hyde over the A. J. Mayer [illegible] for [illegible] Wednesday to George Wade. Who took [illegible] and children.

Al Sears sold a fine black horse the week to C. C. A. Markwith.

Henry Krumbahl has moved his family into the Stephen Nye property on South High street to the Marsh property on Marsh street.

THE STORY

Of a Quarter Century of Progress Crowned with Success.

The reading public may always be depended upon to manifest a lively interest in an announcement of a new book by a popular author, there is a thrill of pleasure in the anticipation of a new volume of poems from the pen of a sweet singer who has once charmed us with his songs; there is always magic in the name of a writer who has found the key to our emotions. There is much irresistible in creation, at this season of the year in the name of Burpee. Burpee's neither a writer of fiction nor a poet. But Burpee is the publisher of a book which tells a remarkable true story of a quarter century of progress, growth and extraordinary success. "Burpee" and Fordhook" are synonyms for success, and despite the faith and confidence alike of the agriculturist, horticulturist and floriculturist.

This new book by Burpee is the "Quarter-Century" Edition of Burpee's Farm Annual for 1901, published by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., seed growers, Philadelphia, Pa. The term "catalogue" seems too prosaic to apply to this Quarter-Century Annual. With its superb illustrations and descriptive information treating of the choicest vegetables and flowers that grow, the reader's fancy—if he loves the cultivation of flowers, or takes pleasure in wielding that magic wand, the hoe—will lead him to believe that he has been reading a fairy tale of wonderland. The Wonderland in this instance, however, comprises the Fordhook Farms at Doylestown, Pa., which are given over to the cultivation of farm and vegetable seeds, the development of "new creations" and the hybridization of old-time favorite flowers. The production of all kinds of seeds that grow and are the best that grow is the Burpee "platform of principles" upon which success has been achieved.

The Burpee Quarter-Century Annual, aside from telling the story of the magnificent success of the leading seed growers of the country and the wonderful development of their business in twenty-five years of existence, is a volume of information on the subject of seeds invaluable to the farmer, gardener and florist, that will quicken the fancy and inspire with twentieth century life and energy the man with the hoe.

HARVEY NEWS.

Happenings in the Little Village. Personal Notes.

Harvey, April 19.—Mrs. Scott Van Meter and son are suffering from an attack of the measles. Miss Grace Dare is doing the housework.

Thomas Mason is improving the looks of his place by adding a new coat of paint to his house.

F. W. Monnett shipped a carload of hogs from here Wednesday.

The Lucas school of sub-district No. 2, Grand Prairie township, began last Monday with Miss Carrie Hudson as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Leeper and children, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mason, Miss Myrtle Lauer and Miss Myrtle Haman were guests of Mrs. Emma Baker and daughter Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Lauer visited Prospect friends Sunday.

Miss Elma Blanche Eager was the guest of Miss Florence J. Burkhold Sunday.

Delbert Smith was the guest of Mr. Weldon Kerr Sunday.

OBITUARY.

Little Willie Leonard McClung, the eldest son of John and Bessie McClung, died of lung fever at Codding at twenty minutes after midnight, April 16, 1901, after an illness of only seven days, aged three years, seven months, five days. Funeral services conducted by Rev. E. C. Thompson from Beulah chapel, on Wednesday, April 17, at 2 p. m.

Food for Thought.

The English language is said by one statistician to have with its 250,000 words, a great excess over other modern tongues. The German has but 80,000 words; the Italian, 75,000; French, 30,000; Turkish, 22,500, and Spanish, 20,000; but either of these languages has scope enough to tell the beneficence of life insurance and people who speak them furnish examples of its value. A mere hint to the uninsured ought to be as helpful as an argument framed in all these languages.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has $1,111,487,888.00 insurance in force and is the strongest financial institution in the world.

W. M. Jackson and F. B. Jones.

District Superintendents.

Office I. O. O. F. Block, Opp. Kerr House. Phone 254.

To... The Public

It will pay you to watch for and read tomorrow, the advertisement of this store. We never disappoint.

A. SCHULMAN,

The Cincinnati Branch Store,

Corner Church and Main Sts.

Fine Pictures And Frames.

While remodeling your home for the summer, why not secure some of the handsome pictures we are showing. No room can have too many, and the choice we offer you at 10c to $1.00 will surprise you.

SEE THESE FOR BARGAINS.

At 10c we are showing some Black Framed Pictures, with glass, 10x12 inch, 10c.

At 25c, large 10x12 Pictures, with frames, regular 50c ones, 25c.

At 39c, a large 12x15 in. Picture with best glass, black frames, popular subjects in colors, 75c value at 39c.

Imperial Water scene, gold frames, $1.00.

Swell Fine Oval Frames at all prices.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

THE MARION BAZAR.

Opp Postoffice. W. J. GRILLS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

IMPERIAL PRINCE

O the Dramatic Order, Knights of Khorassan, Favors Idea of a Buckeye Association.

TEMPLES OF THE STATE SOUNDED

To See If They Are in Favor of the Scheme—If They Are Not, Marion Will Give a Big Celebration of Its Own—The Charter Arrives in City Tuesday.

The members of Koorah Temple, Knights of Khorassan, are jubilant over very important matters from Imperial headquarters. Secretary W. G. [illegible] has received the lodge's charter yesterday from Secretary Unsell of St. [illegible] and the secretary also received a communication from the Imperial potentate of the organization, John A. [illegible] of Odessa, favorable in its [illegible] to the celebration to be held by Mystic temple in the city next fall. The [illegible] in his letter expresses himself as being highly in favor of the movement to organize the nine temples of Ohio into a state organization. [illegible] will hold meetings bi-annually, the next one to be in which the Imperial potentate meets in connection with the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias. The Imperial [illegible] promises the knights in this city [illegible] with the arrangements and has [illegible] them all the assistance in his [illegible].

The nine temples in the state which, everything ends favorably, will send five delegations to this city to take part in the exercises are located in Cleveland, Toledo, Newark, Columbus, Middletown, Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield and this city.

Secretary Lucas is busy at the present time sending communications to the secretaries of the various temples, asking for an expression as to whether or not they would join the proposed association.

In case the proposed celebration, which will probably be held in October although the exact date has not yet been decided, should fail to materialize, which is extremely unlikely, Koorah temple will hold a celebration of its own. A class of one hundred candidates will be initiated and a parade will be given.

The charter, which was received yesterday, contains 201 names, which is probably more charter members than any order in the city.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

Elizabeth M. Anderson to L. C. Donaworth, part of lot 40 in Caledonia, $—.

Isaac C. Dickson to Miles C. Rorton, twenty acres in Tully township, $200.

John Jiland to Emmon Oborn, 27.61 acres in Waldo township, will.

Zora S. Waddel, and husband to Black Stone, four acres in Waldo township, $333.

Wm. H. Cope to Wm. H. and Jesse D. Uncapher, 108 acres in Green Camp and Big Island townships, $3,500.

Sheridan W. Martin, and others, one-fifth of an acre in Montgomery township, $8.

C. C. Fisher to Simon E. DeWolfe, trustee, lot 2,357 in Marion, $200.

Simon E. DeWolfe, trustee for the First Presbyterian church, to Busy P. Grange, lot 2857, $150.

Alice Hofstetter and Charles Hofstetter to E. Huber, one lot in Marion, $—.

E. Huber, and others, to Alice Hofstetter, 2.87 acres in Marion, $600.

Charles A. McElvy and wife to Jacob C. Redd and Mina Redd, ninety acres in Grand township, $3,500.

E. R. Davids to Adam Bauer, part of lot 314 in Sloan's Second addition to Marion, $500.

T. Fahey to W. E. and George B. Sofield, 62.03 acres in Marion city and township, $6,660.

Sarah Uncapher, and others, to T. Fahey, 62.03 acres in Marion city and township, quit claim, $1,064.

A. H. and C. H. Hull to Adda F. Hull, lots 72, 73, 13 and parts of lots 11 and 12 in Waldo, $400.

John F. Salter to Charles H. Salter, lot 3 in Marion, $1,400.

V. C. Charter to Elizabeth Dutt, lot — in Marion, $220.

Wm. D. Harmon, administrator Geo. L. Comey, to George Harris, 42.4 acres in Union and Marion counties, $1,285.

George Harris to Eliza E. Atherton, 6.4 acres in Union and Marion counties, $1,400.

D. R. Crissinger to John Baldauf, lot 284 in Croft & Scott's addition to Marion, $250.

Isaac Davis to Emma Carr, lot 4 in Davis' addition to Green Camp, $75.

John R. Kennedy to George C. Baker, lots 169 and 170 and 178 in Henry Steinker's addition to New Bloomington, $90.

Andrew Benz to the board of education of Big Island township, one-fourth acre in Big Island township, $25.

Daniel R. Crissinger to Thomas Evans, lots 4349, 4350, 4351 and 4352 in Crissinger's addition to Marion, $600.

Irene L. Beerbower to Samuel T. Beerbower, one acre in Marion, $1,000.

Alma E. Orr to John H. Bain and George S. Bain, lot 85 in New Bloomington, $100.

Wm. C. Anderson to Wm. F. Colvin, lot 256 in Davis' addition to Prospect, $150.

FOR SALE—Plenty of first-class strawberry plants. 40c per hundred, $2.50 to $4.50 per M. Address U. G. Lawrence, or call at farm, 1½ miles west of Kensington Place. 125-12-wk1

CARDINGTON NEWS.

A Couple of Marriages of Interest to Many Marionites.

Cardington, April 19.—Homer Curtis was in Marion on business Friday.

Mrs. Elmora C. Hunt of this place spent several days last week with J. D. Morkel and family in Waldo.

Frank Ebert of Richland township raised his barn Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morkel of Waldo were in Marion Monday.

T. J. Nesbit was in Marion Wednesday.

C. P. Cropp returned from an extended trip Saturday from New York. He is the first homeless carriage maker in Morrow county.

J. L. Shaw of Marion was in Edison on business Monday.

Frank Brockleby and family of Marion are visiting at the Arthur Scott home in Edison this week.

C. H. Bradford was in Marion on business Thursday.

A. L. Rinehart of Marion spent Sunday with his parents in Edison.

Mrs. Henry Smythe died at her home in Cardington Tuesday of paralysis. Mrs. Smythe was fifty-two years of age.

Frank Jones and Mrs. P. P. Jones of Iberia visited Adelaide friends last week.

Mr. George Woolfensides and Miss Ida Hasles were married Thursday.

Mr. Holly H. Bratton of South Canaan township this county, and Miss Emma M. Tittlebaugh, oldest daughter of Mrs. Henry Tittlebaugh of Richland township, were married Thursday of last week.

AGOSTA COMMENCEMENT

Exercises Will Be Held in the M. E. Church May 3.

Agosta, April 18.—Mr. James Redding, who has been sick, is slightly improved.

J. J. Busley moved to town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Whipps returned to their home in Akron Tuesday.

H. W. Tobias went to Anderson, Indiana, Saturday, returning Tuesday. While gone a young man from Mt. Victory had charge of the Big Four office.

Willie Burley has secured work at the Marion Malleable Iron plant.

C. C. Young was at Marion Monday on business.

Howard Tonguett of Marion finished painting the buildings on the Wilson Imbody farm Monday.

Jacob Crissinger is building a large barn for John Selmadt, east of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Williams were visiting Mr. Williams' parents, who live east of Prospect, Sunday.

Mrs. James Wilson and Lawrence Baker have the mumps.

The Ladies' Aid society held a sale and supper Wednesday afternoon and evening which netted $35.

Agosta Lodge, I. O. O. F., gave the third degree to two candidates Wednesday evening.

The commencement exercises of the school will be held in the M. E. church Friday evening, May 3.

OBITUARY.

I. B. Atherton was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, February 17, 1827, and departed this life at his late home in Marion, April 9, 1901, aged seventy-four years, one month and twenty-eight days. He was joined in marriage to Peter Salome Hunter at Delaware, August 27, 1848. To them were born three children, one boy and two girls, all surviving him. He enlisted as a member of company E, Ninety-Sixth regiment, O. V. I., August, 1862, and after three years of faithful service was honorably discharged August, 1865. He united with the U. B. church about thirty years ago. He was a devoted and earnest worker in the Master's vineyard as long as health and strength would permit. He served the church as trustee, class leader and for many years as Sunday-school superintendent. He was a firm believer in the christian religion. His Bible, a present to him by his wife many years ago, shows his interest in the study of God's blessed word. Many are the texts marked by him while he was searching for the bread of life. He leaves to mourn a wife, three children, four grandchildren, three brothers, two sisters, and many friends. His life work is done. He served his day and generation, and by the supporting grace of God fought successfully the last battle, came off gloriously victorious, and left to his loved ones as a last message, "I am going to a glorious reward in heaven." Peace to his ashes. He will come again in the morning. Funeral at the U. B. church, conducted by Revs. W. F. Darr and J. L. Hensley.

Gurley News.

Gurley, April 19.—Mrs. Edward Endicott and children were visiting with friends in Marion over Sunday.

George H. Uhler was here Wednesday on business.

Mrs. David Haberman is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Boblenz.

Alice Messenger began teaching a two months' term of school Monday in the Carey district.

Mr. and Mrs. David Carr spent Sunday with James Wertz at Marion.

Samuel Morral purchased thirteen head of fine cattle of Philip Schwade, which he intends to feed and get ready for market.

Harry Smith and wife were calling on friends here Sunday.

IS BADLY DEFACED

Fine Stone Front of the High School Building Is Besmeared with Red and Green Paint.

THE COLORS OF THE SENIOR CLASS

The Word "Seniors" Is Painted in Red and Green on the Four Columns—It Is Not Thought Possible To Remove the Paint Without Spoiling Color of Stone.

The High school building was badly defaced some time Tuesday night by unknown vandals, who painted the soft sandstone pillars supporting the entrance with green and red paint, the colors of the senior class, and lettered the several columns in green and red, forming the "Seniors."

The front is ruined so far as the color of the stones is concerned, as it is thought it will be impossible to remove the paint and preserve the original color.

The members of the board of education and the superintendent are firm in their belief that no member of the senior class had a hand in the work, but the superintendent is already working hard to find the identity of the miscreants who did it.

Of course every effort possible will be made to fasten the crime on the guilty parties.

CHICAGO CAPITALISTS

Will Send Men Here To Look Over Scioto Valley Traction Project.

Fred E. Guthery and J. W. Scott came home Tuesday evening from Chicago where they have been a few days in the interest of the Scioto Valley Traction company. They had another meeting with the capitalists of the Windy City, who are to furnish the capital with which to build and equip the proposed road from here to Green Camp, Prospect and Richwood, and it is now almost a certainty that the road will be constructed.

The Chicago parties are favorably impressed with the proposed line, and their representatives will be here some time the latter part of this week to look over the ground and make some further arrangements in the matter. It is a known fact how soon all the details and arrangements can be made to get work started, but the promoters are of the opinion that it will be soon.

QUIETLY MARRIED

Are Mr. James H. Richards and Mrs. Emma A. Huntsman.

Mr. James H. Richards and Mrs. Emma A. Huntsman were quietly married Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock at the home of the officiating minister, Dr. A. E. Smith of east Center street. They were unattended, and went immediately to their newly-furnished home on Lincoln avenue, where they will reside.

Mr. Richards is the foreman of the boiler department at the Huber Manufacturing company's plant. He is well known. Mrs. Huntsman was Mrs. Frank Kramer, until a week ago Monday, when she secured a divorce from her husband and was restored to her maiden name.

Change of Date.

The date for the institution of Waldo Lodge, Knights of Pythias, by Marion Lodge, No. 161, Knights of Pythias, has been changed from April 24 to April 25. The change is due to the inability of one of the state officials, who will take part in the institution ceremonies, to be present on the first named day.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Baldauf of Bernhart street Tuesday.

AT GREEN CAMP

Commencement Exercises Will Be Held This Evening.

Green Camp, April 19.—Wednesday afternoon as Marion Hiller was driving a high spirited horse to town it became unmanageable on the north Broadway street and began to rear and kick and upset. Accustomed to such [illegible] Mr. Hiller was [illegible] the horse [illegible] of the buggy [illegible] on the veranda post and stopped the animal's progress. Mr. Hiller was [illegible] but [illegible] buggy was [illegible] the [illegible] which it [illegible].

Mrs. H. P. Bennett is in Marion this week, being called there by the sickness of her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank James are preparing to move to Oklahoma.

Rev. F. C. Thompson delivered the baccalaureate sermon Sunday evening in the P. B. church to the graduating class. Misses Ella Wagner, Daisy Beebe, Mertie Morris, Blanche Myrtle Thomas and Messrs. Roy Hiller, Hoover and Bernard Johnston made up the class. The church was tastefully decorated with the class colors, white and yellow, and some choice flowers. The singing was most especially fine, being by Lizzie Mae Vella Johnston. The graduating exercises occur this evening.

Dr. H. Tice was at Richwood last [illegible].

C. H. Kirk was in Columbus [illegible] upon the sick list for a few days last week.

Rev. H. H. Cheney of Marion was calling in the village Tuesday.

Warner & Edwards put down the new carpet in the Baptist church Saturday and Mr. Baldt put in a piano to be used for the concert.

Miss Maud Auchenpaugh spent Sunday at the home of Philip Stockwell.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. McElroy, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wynn, D. W. Knuckles, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Waite and several others attended the funeral services of Mr. Wright Harriman of Howe Saturday.

Mrs. Diebolt visited with her son Bernard, over Sunday.

Harry Pophit and Lon Weimer of LaRue spent Sunday here.

Caddo News.

Caddo, April 19.—At a meeting of the school director last Monday evening Miss Ramage was hired for the fall term and Miss Parsons for the winter.

The funeral of the three sons of Mr. and Mrs. John McClure occurred at Berlah chapel Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Burial at Berlah cemetery.

Miss Sally Alexander has about recovered from her recent sickness.

Mrs. Sherman Grindel of Chilson returned home Wednesday after spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. J. F. Fox.

A. A. Aronhalt stopped at the latter's last Monday, while on his way home from the mining region in the southern part of the state where he had been with a carload of potatoes. He sold 500 bushels at a clean profit of fifty-five cents per bushel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davis and son Newell are visiting at Grandfather Van Horn's of Pleasant township.

The rain of yesterday has made a decided improvement in the looks of the wheat and meadows. Farmers are busy planting and find the ground in splendid condition. There will be but a small acreage of oats sown this spring.

Legal Notice.

Reuben E. Clark residing at Iberville, Ill., will take notice that on the 16th of April, 1901, Florence E. Clark, his wife, filed a petition and set him in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, charging him with extreme cruelty, gross neglect of duty in failing to support her and their child, and willful absence for three years, and praying that she may be divorced from him and given the custody of the child, Nellie May.

The defendant is required to appear and answer on the 3d day of May, 1901.

Marion, O., April 15, 1901.

FLORENCE E. CLARK,
By Charles C. Fisher, her attorney. 17-4t

COMMON PLEAS.

An answer to the plaintiff's petition, making a general denial to the allegations contained therein, was filed in common pleas court Wednesday by the defendant in the matter of Susan E. Uncapher against the Hocking Valley Railway company, in which the plaintiff is seeking to recover $10,000 damages, for having been injured by the defendant company's hammer while she was crossing the tracks last summer.

The matter of Thomas J. Uncapher, and others, against John A. Uncapher, trustee, and others, has occupied the attention of Judge Tobias in common pleas court all day.

A petition for divorce petition was filed in common pleas court Thursday afternoon by Joseph Lauer of Prospect, through his attorneys, Mowry & Quigley. It alleges that the plaintiff and the defendant, Eliza M. Lauer, were married in March, 1891, and that no children were born of the union. Since their marriage he has been a faithful and dutiful husband, but the defendant has been guilty of gross neglect of duty, desertion and adultery. It names Verne Kirk as co-respondent. January 11, 1901, it alleges the defendant deserted him, and her present whereabouts are now unknown.

The plaintiff asks for a divorce and that the defendant be restored to her maiden name, so that she will not have his name and thus be able to cast a reflection on him.

The testimony in the matter of Thomas J. Uncapher, and others against John A. Uncapher, trustee, and others, was all in Wednesday afternoon when court adjourned. Judge Tobias did not render a decision, but held it until next Wednesday. This term of court will probably be terminated next Wednesday or the next term begins the following Monday.

JUST ACROSS LINE

In Delaware County Lived the Chief Actor in a Case Which Puzzles the Lawyers.

HIS LIFE A VERY ROMANTIC ONE

Reported Dead, His Wife Married Again Once, So Says, Married a Southern Girl and Prospers Here Leaving a Large Estate. Hunt for the Heirs Now in Progress.

A Toledo special to the Chicago American says:

Several outside attorneys have been here looking up records and books in a search of this case. Most [illegible] reside in Delaware county, Ohio, a [illegible] of Delaware county, Ohio, and also of a large family of children, married [illegible] to [illegible] widely [illegible] women whose name is Hudson.

[illegible] were born within the [illegible] years they lived together. Soon [illegible] the husband and father disappeared. [illegible] Two years passed and not a word of tidings came to the deserted wife. Meanwhile she with her children [illegible] for herself a home [illegible] Delaware county, Ohio. [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] Delaware county, Ohio, [illegible] Delaware county, Ohio, and also of a large family of children, married [illegible] to [illegible] widely [illegible] women whose name is Hudson.

Three children

KOREA, THE HERMIT NATION, AND ITS NEIGHBORS.

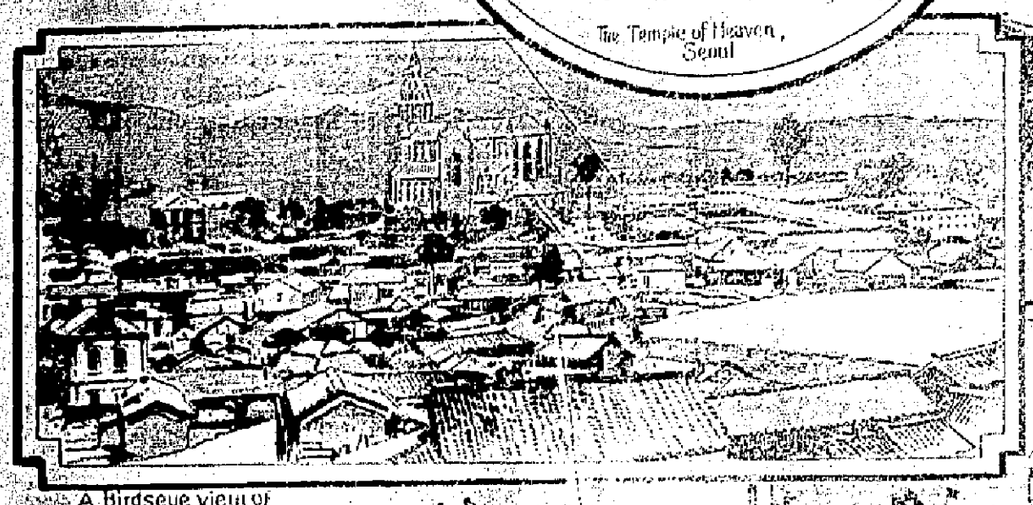
THE RUSSO-JAPANESE BONE OF CONTENTION.

SAID a Japanese diplomat of the Orient quite recently in speaking of the situation in the far east: "We went to war with China over Korea, and if we go to war with Russia now it will be because of Korea. Japan is unalterably demanding that Korea must be either eventually independent of Russia or that it become Japanese."

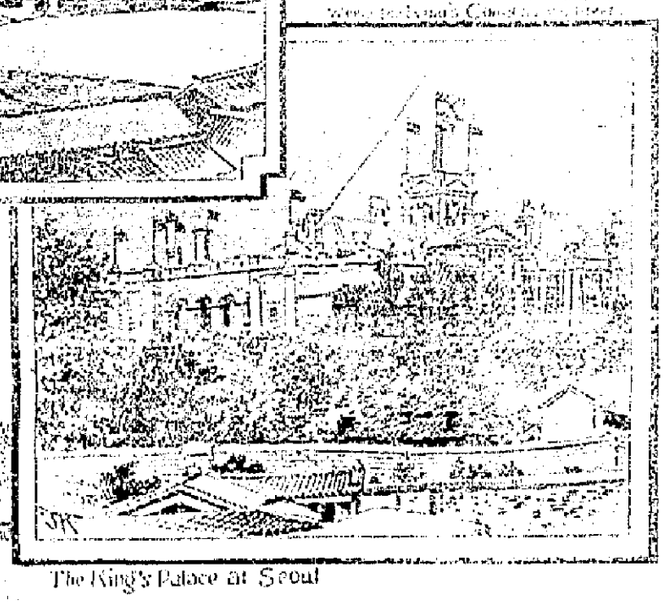
"Whether or not the rumors of war in that part of the world have any foundation, it is doubtless true that this diplomat correctly stated the crux of the situation when he ascribes the possible difficulties to the threatened expansion of Russia to the limit of the Morning Calm. Russia has come down from her Siberian fastnesses and invaded Manchuria. Not content with this vast region as a virtual possession—for even Japan practically concedes her that—Russia has shown unmistakable inclinations for further acquisitions in order to consolidate and round out her holdings in that part of the world. The last straw, the straw that broke the camel's back, was the seizure by Russia of the port of Masampo as a naval base and coaling station. It is needed, Russia claims, in order to extend further southward the present Vladivostok terminus of the Transsiberian railway and to complete her strategical boundary.

"Be that as it may, there is little doubt that, hostilities in the first flare of the Japan-China war occurred on Korean soil, the first naval battle is likely to be fought in Korean waters. Korea, the innocent cause of these bellicose preparations and war talk in Tokyo and St. Petersburg, seems calmly indifferent to her fate, whatever it may be. Truly oriental in her fatalism, she awaits the outcome with serenity seemingly confident that in any event her interests will be safeguarded by other and stronger powers. Hitherto since the treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895 by which, through Japanese interference, her independence of China was secured, she has granted her favors in and engaged the capitalists of [illegible] a sense impartially, for, though the Russians were allowed to drill and officer her troops and acquire territory in natural harbors, and by relatively re-

The Temple of Heaven, Seoul



A Birdseye view of the Outskirts of Seoul



The King's Palace at Seoul

One of the Fortified Gates of the Big Wall

of the port of Masampo as a naval base and coaling station. It is needed, Russia claims, in order to extend further southward the present Vladivostok terminus of the Transsiberian railway and to complete her strategical boundary.

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THE NEXT QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible] COLLECTED BY [illegible].

Decennial Board of Revision.

[illegible]

First Monday, the 6th Day of May.

At the Office of the County Auditor.

When Complaints to be Filed.

Duties of Revision Board.

Notice of Hearings in Persons Interested.

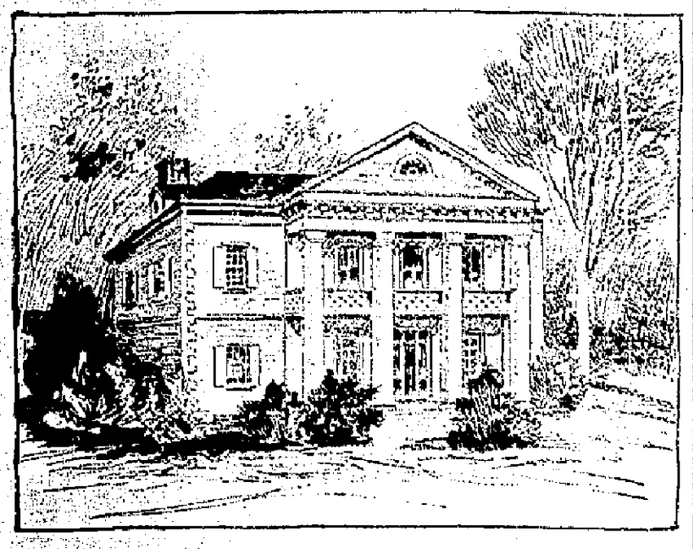
T. M. [illegible]

Petition for Free Turnpike Road.

[illegible]

THE HISTORIC JUMEL MANSION, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK.

The recent acquisition by the city of New York of the famous Jumel mansion, situated on a bluff above the Harlem river, one of the finest examples of old colonial architecture dating from 1758, is an event of unusual importance. Not alone because of its location, commanding beautiful views of New York city and the adjoining country, but, more than all, because of its historical associations, will this mansion, with the gardens still pertaining to it, be a valuable addition to the people's buildings and playgrounds. It is to be used as a museum of Revolutionary relics and will forever be a perpetual reminder of the interesting events that have occurred within its walls and of the great personages who once lived there. Washington made it his headquarters while the British were encamped in and around New York and slept in a room beneath its roof while his sentinels paced the piazza beneath. Joseph Bonaparte, Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Morgan, were all guests

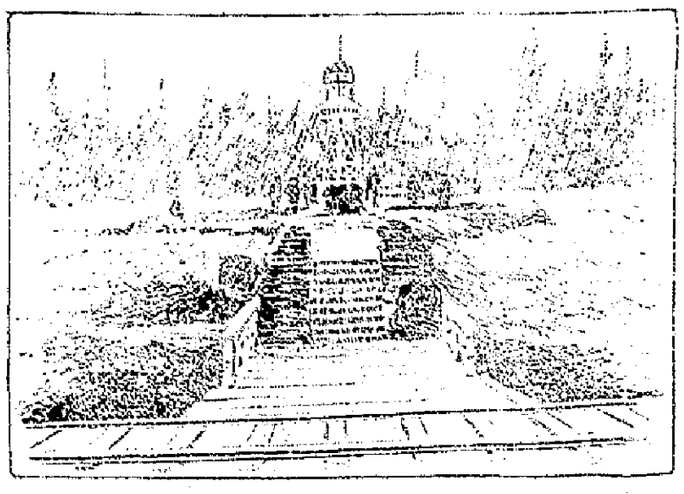


there, and on a rocky eminence within the grounds Fitz Greene Halleck wrote his famous "Marco Bozzaris." As the property of Mme. Jumel, the widow of the rich wine merchant, it fell temporarily to Aaron Burr, who married her in 1830 and who might have had a life lease from his paramour if he had not been so extravagant. But Burr made his wealthy wife's money fly so fast that she secured a separation from him, and he died miserably in 1836. Mme. Eliza B. Jumel, who survived her second husband nearly 20 years, dying in 1865, was a native of no country, having been born at sea between France and the West Indies in 1769. Her mother died at her birth, and she was adopted by a charitable lady of Newport, R. I. At 15 years of age she eloped with Colonel Croix, a British officer, after whose death, about the year 1801, she married Stephen Jumel, an eccentric wine merchant of great wealth. By frugality and talents caused her to be much sought after by men of substance, and she was well known as a leader of fashion, especially in Paris, in which city she lived for a time and appeared under the patronage of the Marquis de Lafayette. Her fortune becoming impaired through extravagance after the death of M. Jumel, she retired to the historic mansion on the Harlem and there passed the remainder of her days.

WILD BEASTS HIS PLAYFELLOWS.

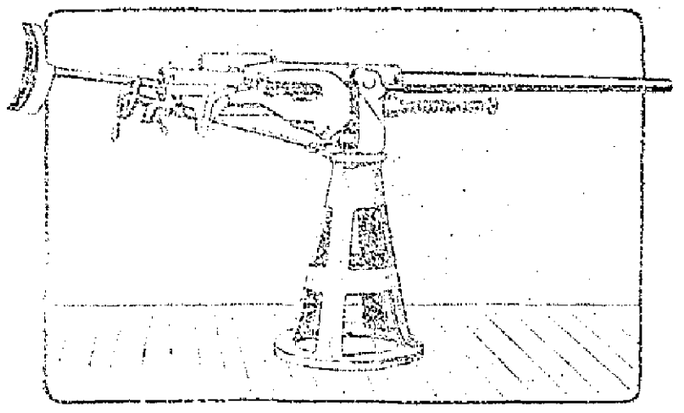
Mr. Richard Sawade, the famous "lion king" and owner of wild beasts in general, is not content with lions solely on his great "animal act." He rides also bears, as shown in the accompanying [illegible]. He is said to be the most successful and most magnetic subduer of wild beasts in captivity up this perilous business as a profession and [illegible] that [illegible] his performances will be delighted to learn that he [illegible] in the United States.

WHERE TWO CONTINENTS MEET.



The monument shown in the accompanying illustration stands at the highest point on the Ural railway on the [illegible] between the two continents of Asia and Europe. The [illegible] stands, which is surrounded by the railway at this point, although perhaps a thousand miles or more [illegible] to be the attraction, its highest [illegible] less than 1,000 feet above the level of the ocean. [illegible] Ural mountains are rich in gold, iron, copper and other ores, and valuable [illegible] are found there.

THE GARLAND, NEWEST TYPE OF AUTOMATIC GUN.



[illegible] Mr. [illegible] a [illegible] of New Haven, [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TOUR OF M'KINLEY.

LONGEST TRIP EVER MADE BY AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

Will Practically Belt the Entire Country, Traveling About 20,000 Miles—Government Administered at Sixty Miles an Hour.

[Special Correspondence.]

Washington, April 15.—Government by steam as well as that of the president is what we are to have for a period of six weeks after April 20. There have been some instances of government in the saddle and government on wheels," where the capital of the country was quickly moved from one to another, though these instances have mainly been during the progress of war or revolution, but the spectacle of a government equipped in all its various functions speeding at the rate of a mile a minute, more or less, across a vast continent on a mission of peace and pleasure is a thing quite unique. There have, it is true, been several instances of the chief executive and his cabinet visiting the Pacific coast, but in every one of these cases the journey was performed in a special train, which, though it was run at the highest speed possible, consumed many days in the transit. The present trip of President McKinley and his cabinet will be made in a special train of palace cars, which will be run at a speed of sixty miles an hour, and will consume but six days in the transit. The distance to be traversed is 20,000 miles, and the time consumed will be forty days, or a little more than a month. The train will be a veritable hotel on wheels, and will be provided with every comfort and luxury that can be found in the best hotels of the country. It will be in charge of a steward, who will have a corps of assistants, and the meals will be served in the dining car, which is attached to the train. The cars are of the latest pattern, and are provided with all the modern conveniences, including electric lights, steam heat, etc. The train will be in charge of a conductor, who will have a corps of assistants, and the engine will be in charge of a skilled engineer, who will have a corps of assistants. The train will be in charge of a conductor, who will have a corps of assistants, and the engine will be in charge of a skilled engineer, who will have a corps of assistants.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY IN HIS SPECIAL CAR

...of the nation making extensive trips through the country not only the ...ents of Presidents Andrew Johnson ...rover Cleveland and Benjamin Harri... but none of these compared in ...ect time and distance to the joint ... that President McKinley is about ...ertake, nor in any previous pres... administration have all branches of the ...ernment been so fully represented ...ad none in which the term "government ...wheels" could be so accurately and accurately applied. President McKinley's party, which will include the members of the cabinet and their wives together with a score or more of clerks, stenographers and correspondents, will travel something like 20,000 miles, practically belting the entire country and including a visit to 30 or more of the 45 states of the Union and two or three of the territories and covering a period of six weeks and perhaps more. The administration will be in close touch with the affairs of state as though the chief executive and his advisers were at their respective offices in Washington. The governing business will go on just as effectively as if located "at the old stand."

The trip is ostensibly for the purpose of affording President McKinley the opportunity of witnessing the launching of the battleship Ohio, which is being built at the Union Iron works at San Francisco. When the president accepted the invitation of Mr. Scott the head of the shipbuilding company, to be present on this occasion, it was intended that his journey would be a ...y-flyaway trip to the Pacific coast and return, consuming only so much time as was absolutely necessary. The president, however, received so many ...ressing invitations to visit various sections of the country ...at the original plans were changed to ...de for an extended and elaborate ...e which will afford him an opportunity to visit and inspect some of the ...st country over which he presides ...as been enjoyed by any of his ...ediate predecessors in office.

...details of the trip the principal ...ts of which are now perfected ...ve been wholly in the hands of ...e Secretary George B. Cortelyou, ...o shows especial tact and ability ...anizing the various offices and ...ments connected with the ...ve department of the chief executive of the ...n. He will be practically in charge ...e party, and will join the president ...ago, will join at Washington on the ...ning of April 20 over the Southern ...ilroad and will direct the movements of the long journey to its ...ded. That the train will be a ...dent one goes without saying. It will consist of six cars. One of ...e luxurious Pullman Olympian ...s reserved for President and Mrs. ...Kinley and Private Secretary Cortelyou. A description of this car would ...ad more like a prince with wonder. It ...ains five private rooms finished in ...ish mahogany, maple and koloa. ...e main dining room at one end is ...ished in carnation silk satin. ...ish and tables are lavishly supplied ...h decoration. Onyx and marble ...ss are in evidence. Large mirrors ...ve been provided. Each private ...ment consists of a complete suite ...ving and bedroom. The car is 70 feet ...g and is used only for the accommodation of nine persons. Two magnificent Pullmans will be provided for the families of the cabinet and their wives and another for the official force and the newspaper correspondents. A dining car and a combination baggage and ...ke car complete the train. In ...ough baggage cars will accompany the ...ial.

The trip provided for the official party will be the experimental section. There will be all the extra special ...ssities for the transaction of business and a corps of clerks. Extra ...ers and telegraphers. Wherever the ...ident or a cabinet officer wishes to dictate a letter of a speech shorthand writers will be ready to take down ...skilled operator will be ready to ...ke it on a typewriter. The official seals of state will be at hand and every other ...ce that may be necessary to the facility and expedition of public business. There will be two of the White House ...egraphic operators to tap the telegraph wires at a convenient point in ...populated sections of the country where telegraph offices are few and far between should messages arise for sending a hurried answer.

President McKinley and his cabinet ministers will take with them their ...retaries and stenographers. Secretary Hay will direct foreign affairs leaving to Hill the assistant secretary of state to see the diplomatic representatives of the foreign powers in person in Washington. Secretary of War Root, Attorney General Sayers, his assistant, the solicitor general, and the postmaster general will complete the cabinet

Seasonable Wash Goods.

3 Important offerings that should be of interest to YOU.

Linen Ginghams, 24 inches wide, a choice showing, pretty as silks, very appropriate for waists, plain and fancy colors, yard 35c.

Percale, 36 inches wide, choice line, latest colorings, fast colors, yard 12½.

Ginghams, dainty colors, corded stripes, plaids and checks. You can be pleased now--10c.

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES.

The Fair

OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.

Black Suits

For All Occasions.

Black is the coming fad in Men's Suits. We shall make a special price of

$7.50

for the $10 grade, a pure Worsted All-Wool Suit. Investigate and see what values we are offering.

FREE--Base Ball and Bat with every Boys' Suit.

I. MARX & SONS.

Men's Outfitters, Marion, O.

Violently Insane.

Marysville, O., April 18—Asbury Gardner, aged sixty-five, who went violently insane a few days ago, disappeared from home Wednesday morning. He had a large sum of money with him.

NERVY BURGLARS

Two Attempts To Break into the Home of Alexander Snider of North Greenwood Street.

WHILE OCCUPANTS ARE WITHIN

The Thugs Are Aware That Their Presence Is Known but That Does Not Scare Them Away They Try To Kick in Door The Telephone Brings Relief

Mr. Alexander Snider of North Greenwood street was awakened between 9 and 10 o'clock Wednesday evening by a noise at the back door of his home. He got out of bed and went to the door to investigate. As he opened the door a man attempted to enter, but almost succeeded, but she closed the door in his face pushing him, the bolt as she did so. The burglar attempted to force the door three times.

The two men, one of whom had kept in the background, then attempted to enter the residence by prying open a window in the dining room. In the meantime Mrs. Snider had called up a neighbor by telephone. John Nash, who resides in the vicinity, was sent to the police station to notify the officers. Police Officer Bent went to the Snider residence and it is supposed that the burglars became alarmed upon seeing the men and ran away.

Mrs. Snider described one of the men as being tall and wearing a slouch hat. The other two was short, wore a cap and was dark complexioned.

A FRANCHISE

Will Be Granted by Crawford County for Marion-Bucyrus Road.

The proprietors of the Bucyrus-Marion electric road have secured a franchise from the county commissioners of this county. Formal action has not yet been taken by the board, but all the members have signified their readiness to do so. Bucyrus Forum.

The officers of the Penn County Fair circuit met Thursday afternoon at Bucyrus to arrange the programme for the circuit this fall. The Marion fair opens the meetings.

F. H. ROBERTS

Sells Two Ranches of Good Sheep at Chicago.

F. H. Roberts, formerly of this city, but now of Chicago, has sold a lot of fifty-two to Ewart Bros. & Baker of the Union Stock Yards. The selling price was five cents and the sheep averaged 110 pounds. The sheep were considered to be exceptionally fine animals and the lot is the second best consignment received in Chicago this winter. The sheep were fed on Mr. Roberts' farm northeast of the city, and while enroute to Chicago were under the care of Mr. Roberts' foreman, Mr. Johnson. While on the farm the average gain in weight was forty-five pounds, and only one sheep was lost. Mr. Roberts sold another lot of fine sheep in Chicago last week. Both consignments have been exported to Manchester, England.

GLADE-TOBIN.

A Wedding Is Celebrated on Oak Street Tuesday Night.

Mr. George F. Glade and Miss Helen C. Tobin were married at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Griffin of Oak street, Rev. Father Cotter of Bellefontaine officiating. The bride is a sister of Mr. Griffin.

Mr. and Mrs. Glade are quite popular in the vicinity in which they reside. Mrs. Glade has resided at Woodland, and Mr. Glade is a dairyman's farm northwest of Prospect.

Postoffice at Tarpon Springs, Fla., robbed of $1,000 in cash and a large amount of stamps.

MEET ME AT FRANKS.

Lace Curtain Headquarters. This Lace Curtain Dept. is doing business with more people this spring than ever before. The line is made up from the best selling numbers from the best manufacturers and importers. We buy Curtains from the largest houses in immense quantities, and no other house in the city can begin to compete with us in price, nor do they show half as many styles. People can come to this Curtain Dept. and buy Curtains with confidence. They get the very best that money can buy, no matter whether it's 38c or $10.00 a pair. They save as much as 50 per cent. on many lines, and we know of many customers of other stores who will verify this statement.

Millinery—A Magnificent Display. The Millinery show room changes daily. Today we add many new things in Trimmed Hats, which show the very latest ideas in up-to-date trimming. Millinery buyers here have many advantages. They see the biggest display, they see hats which have a style of their own—entirely different from those you see elsewhere, and, besides, we sell Millinery the most reasonably. We show upwards of ONE HUNDRED LADIES' TRIMMED HATS—$1.50 up to $15.00. Large assortment Misses' Trimmed Hats—beauties at 50c and on up to $5.00.

THE MAKE-OVER DEPARTMENT Is always busy, but perfect system makes it possible to deliver Hats when promised. Bring the old Hat here. The best city artists are at your command. Nothing extra for the extra tone and style we give it. You shall have a beautiful Hat and you'll think it to be a mistake when you hear of the small cost.

A Dollar Corset For 50c. It's an Introductory sale. A manufacturer of Corsets who runs his Corset factory on an economical basis, who doesn't buy $4,000 pages in magazines, etc., offered us the low price if we took the quantity. We got both, and can actually sell you as good a Corset for 50c as $1.00 will buy in most Marion stores. It's made from materials used in the best dollar goods. It's the very newest straight front model. It gives the figure the desired effect. The first lot only will be sold at 50c pair.

Ready-Made Suits. Have you settled the Suit question? Won't take you long or cost you much if you come here. STYLE the very first consideration with dressy women, is embodied in every suit in this most gorgeous stock. Style stands for much, too. It includes perfection of material, workmanship and fit; for how could a garment be stylish if it did not possess these attributes? Those of you who are interested in style and don't care to pay fancy prices, will enjoy this exhibit. Suits at $5.00, $7.50, $10, $12.50 and $15.00. The best values ever in the city.

D. A. FRANK & CO.

FORMER MARIONITE

Dies in Zanesville After an Extended Illness.

The following clipping from the Zanesville Courier of April 13 tells of the death of Mrs. Jean M. Kirk, formerly of this city and the mother of Mrs. George W. Horlan who also resided in Marion for a time:

Mrs. Susan M. Kirk passed away this morning at 8:30 o'clock at the home of her son, Mr. Kirk, on Main street. Mrs. Kirk was born in Marion, Ohio, in 1836. She was married to John L. Kirk at Newark, this county, in 1858, and in 1862 the family moved to Zanesville to take up their home in the Sherman House, at the west end of Main street. Under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Kirk the hotel became one of the most popular in Zanesville. In 1867 the husband died and the widow, with her son William, continued the business there until 1870, when they purchased the property now known as the Kirk House on north Fourth street and made it one of the most famous hostelries in Ohio. Mrs. S. M. Kirk was a lady of great energy and the business attainments she remarkably identified with the hotel business until some years ago, when she retired to enjoy well earned opulency. She leaves, children W. Kirk proprietor of the Kirk House, Mr. Towers Yeoman of Kirk & Co., Mrs. Mrs. Florentia Higgs of Newark, O.; Mrs. Josephine John on and Mr. John Harlan of Columbus, and Charles Calvert Kirk of Detroit.

The death of Mrs. Kirk, after an extended and at times painful illness, is sincerely mourned by this entire community. She was in all her relations in life, a noble woman, and her crowning virtue was a rare devotion to her children, each of whom reciprocated the love and guiding care of the mother. After a well spent life, notable beyond that of most women in the business world Mrs. Kirk is at rest. She was eminently a Christian woman in the best sense and devoted to doing good all her life.

The funeral will take place from the parlors of the Kirk House at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

SHOULDER DISLOCATED.

Farmer Meets with a Serious Accident Thursday.

William Holverstott, a farmer residing three miles east of the city, had his shoulder dislocated by being kicked by a horse Thursday, near the DeWolfe warehouse.

Mr. Holverstott had brought a load of hogs to the city, and was driving near the warehouse when the accident happened. The hogs were in a large rack, upon which the farmer was sitting. The hogs became frightened and all ran to one side of the rack. Their combined weight caused the rack to fall over. Mr. Holverstott was thrown to the ground under the horses' heels and injured as stated. He was carried into the warehouse, where Dr. C. T. Want rendered the necessary medical attention.

THE MOSQUITO

Is Held Responsible for the Spread of Yellow Fever.

Washington, April 18.—The mosquito, as the principal disseminating agent of yellow fever was officially recognized here yesterday by the war department in an order issued by the surgeon general. Sometime ago General Sternberg issued an order for the extermination of mosquitoes in the neighborhood of military posts in Cuba by the use of petroleum on the water containing the eggs. Now, he says in the order issued yesterday that the appearance of yellow fever around a post will be considered as an evidence that the previous order has not been complied with. The order also states that it is not necessary to isolate yellow fever patients or disinfect clothing or bedding.

BUSINESS BOOMING.

McMurray People Are Rushed with Orders at Present.

The McMurray Sulky company received a big order two days ago for sulkies to be shipped to St. Petersburg, and one for Paris. The business of the sulky company and of the Houghton Buggy company has grown to such an extent that it is absolutely impossible to keep even with orders. An addition to the factory was begun Thursday. It is to be a three-story brick building and is to be erected at the rear of the present office. It is to be about 40x150 feet in size and is to be used as factory and storerooms.

Probate Court.

Jane H. Finefrock and R. H. Finefrock have been appointed administrators of the estate of Edward A. Finefrock, deceased. Their bond of $4,000 has been approved.

Marriage licenses have been granted Jesse Walter Patton and Edna Wilson, John C. Cheney and Margaret Somerville, Holly Hudson Bratton and Emma Maria Tittlebaugh.

James H. Richards and Emma A. Huntsman, Wm. Lester Morrison and Edith Dell Howald, George F. Glatz and Helen C. Tobin have been licensed to marry.

Herman F. Blank and Maude E. Sickel have been granted a license to marry.

Flatulence is cured by Beecham's Pills.

WITH THE MASONS

Marion Council, No. 52, Royal and Select Masters, Meets for Its Annual Assembly.

FOUND TO BE IN EXCELLENT SHAPE

When Inspected by Nelson Williams of Hamilton. Degrees Are Conferred Both Afternoon and Evening. Wednesday A Fine Banquet Enjoyed at Free Silver Hall.

The workers in cryptic masonry affiliated with Marion Council, No. 22, Royal and Select Masters met in annual assembly at the Masonic hall Wednesday, and passed the afternoon and evening in conferring degrees on a large class of candidates, concluding the meeting with an agreeable social session.

In response to the invitations issued for the occasion a large number of visitors from various parts of the state were present to have a good share in the enjoyments of the day, and to assist with the degree work.

The afternoon was given to work in the Royal and Select Master's degree, and an inspection of the council by inspector Nelson Williams, who found the council in excellent shape.

At 6 o'clock the members repaired to the Free Silver hall, where an elegant banquet, prepared by the ladies of the Reformed church, awaited them.

An hour was passed in the banquet hall, and the company then returned to the lodge to open work in the super Excellent Master's degree, which is conferred but once a year. After its completion, a season of informal social amusements was enjoyed, the members remaining at the hall until about 10 o'clock, listening to addresses by Companions Edward Archer of Columbus, J. A. Baird of Kenton, George D. Copeland, John Hopley of Southampton, England, who was represented by Arthur Powell and Nelson Williams of Hamilton.

GOVERNMENT HELP

Will Be Given in Suggestions for Farm Buildings.

The United States department of agriculture has in press and will soon issue Farmers' Bulletin No. 126 entitled "Practical Suggestions for Farm Buildings." It was prepared by Mr. George C. Hill of Falls Church, Virginia, and contains plans and specifications for inexpensive farm buildings both dwellings and barn, and a number of suggestions relating thereto, which it is believed will be helpful to a large number of persons.

The bulletin was prepared with the hope that it would be of service to all persons who have to build farm homes, but particularly to those who have neither the time nor the funds to build such structures as they may desire and must therefore begin in a very modest way.

The questions of comfort, convenience economy, location of buildings, and title of property are all considered.

Plans are given for a $600 farm house with $700 addition, a $1,000 and a $275 and $150 barn together with bills of materials showing the cost of each and every article which enters into the construction of the buildings. Suggestions are offered which cover every detail of construction from the digging of the foundation to the putting on of the roof and the interior and exterior finish of the buildings.

The bulletin will contain 28 illustrations. It is for free distribution and may be obtained on application to senators, representatives and delegates in congress, or to the secretary of agriculture.

THE OLD OAK.

It Succumbs to the Woodman's Ax Thursday.

The old oak tree on the Bennett property, at the corner of Center and Prospect streets, has succumbed to the onward march of progress which marks the upbuilding of Greater Marion, and fell with a mighty crash Thursday morning beneath the hardy woodman's ax.

For the past few days the workmen have been excavating preparatory to the erection of the new Huber block, have been busily engaged in lopping off its widespreading branches, which are as large as ordinary trees.

That morning the huge trunk, which measured four and a half feet in diameter inside the bark, was felled. The center of the trunk was decayed. The rings, each of which denotes one year's growth, were counted by Sheriff Battenfeld. They numbered seventy-eight from the bark to the part where the decaying process had made them indistinguishable. The tree is estimated to have been about 110 years old.

MORRISON-HOWALD.

A Wedding Ceremony Is Performed at Prospect Tuesday.

A happy wedding ceremony was performed Tuesday evening at the Methodist parsonage in Prospect, when Rev. Clayton A. Smucker uttered the words which united the lives of Mr. W. L. Morrison and Miss Della Howald.

The bridal couple will reside near Ashley. Many friends wish them a bright and happy future.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

FOUL PLAY

It Is That That a Logan County Woman Was Murdered.

Bellefontaine, O., April 18.—Mrs. Hugh Glenn, aged seventy, was found dead in bed at her home in Cherokee Wednesday morning. Coroner Hale was summoned and is holding an inquest. There were marks indicating violence upon the neck of the dead woman. Her husband, who is about ninety years old, told conflicting stories regarding her death. He first said he found her dead when he awoke, but later said she was taken sick after she got up in the morning, and then laid down and died. The old man is insane and suspicion is directed toward him, but he has not been taken into custody. Glenn has been employed as sexton at the village cemetery of Cherokee for the past thirty years, and since his mind became deranged he has from time to time come to this city and attempted to collect money which he claims parties here owe him for having buried forty corpses.

THE ORGANIZATION

Of the Central Ohio Loan and Trust Company Is Effected.

The Central Ohio Loan and Trust company organized on Wednesday by electing a board of fifteen directors. The board consists of H. True, C. H. Norris, S. E. DeWolfe, C. C. Fisher, G. B. Christian, John D. Owens, George D. Copeland, John L. Lewis, J. G. Leffler, I. F. Prendergast, J. A. Schoeter, Henry Ackerman, Johnson Mooney, M. Waddell and W. G. Harding.

The directory elected the following executive officers: C. C. Fisher, president and secretary; John D. Owens, first vice president; Henry Ackerman, second vice president; H. True, treasurer; Copeland & Bartram, general counsel; B. F. Conklin, assistant secretary.

The location of the company's office and readiness for business will be announced as soon as all arrangements are completed.

AT CALEDONIA

Mr. H. F. Blank and Miss Sickel Are Married Wednesday.

Mr. Herman F. Blank and Miss Maude E. Sickel were married Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sickel, near Caledonia.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Blank are well known in this city, where they have resided several years. Mr. Blank is an employe of the Marion Steam Shovel company. Both are quite popular in an extensive circle of acquaintances. They will make their home on Windsor street.

NEW WALKING SKIRTS WITH THE FLARING FLOUNCE—BLACK, NAVY, GRAY,

$5.00 to $10.00.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

DIMITIES.

YOU CAN SECURE THE CHOICEST PATTERNS FOR SUMMER GOWNS AT THIS STORE.

MILLE-RAYE DIMITY

In designs and colorings equal to the imported goods—

15c

CIRCASSIAN DIMITIES

A fine sheer cloth in the most genteel patterns—

19c

SCOTCH DIMITIES

In designs that are true to their name heath, in colors unchangeable—

25c

Warner & Edwards

IN CIRCUIT COURT.

In the matter of Exceptions Messenger against Norman Messenger et al. Others, in circuit court, two of the defendants, John and Elverton Messenger have filed a notice of a dismissal of the appeal. They state that they will prosecute the matter further. The case is the one in which the two sets of heirs are claiming an interest in the estate.

The Uhler & Phillips Store.

MONEY BACK

If you want it. No other Store said that till We Did.

and no store lives up to it as we do. There is an utter lack of boast in that statement; rather a desire for the quick coming of the day when buying anywhere shall be absolutely safe. It should be—it must be. The law of simple fairness demands it. Any article can be returned that is uninjured, although there are some things we do not care to exchange, for sanitary reasons.

Next Week will be Black Goods Week Here.

The selling of Black Dress Goods will occupy our attention all next week. Many excellent bargains will be offered and a tremendous showing will be made of fine black goods. Everything guaranteed in color, quality and price.

Black Henriettas, Black Poplins, Black Brocades, Mohairs and Black Serges 46 inches wide and extra quality

50c

Black Satin Soliels, Black Poplins, Black Mohairs, Black Whip Cords, Black Henriettas 46 inches wide, in qualities that you rarely find under $1.00, at

75c

Black Satin finished Pruenellas, Armure Cloth, Satin Soliel, Silk Warp Sublime, and a wide range of Black Dress Goods, all 46 inches wide, at

$1.00

Black Peau D'Soie, Silk Warp Henriettas, Satin Diagonal, Drap D'Paris—very fine imported Dress Goods that will take the shine off of the finest silk and wear longer, very wide, at

$1.50

Black Taffeta Silks, guaranteed for service at $1.50, $1.00 and 75c.

UHLER & PHILLIPS

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